The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

IN OUR

White Goods DEPARTMENT

We will offer some Attractive Bargains

This Morning:

2 Cases India Linen Plaids, 10c a yd.

1 case Better Quality, 17c yard.

1 Case Lace Striped Pique, 8c.

5 Cases India Lawn Stripes, 15c.

A BARGAIN.

3 Cases Swiss Brocade Plaids, 23c.

WORTH 40c.

The above are Special Bargains, and will meet with ready sale.

117 to 123 State-st.

FURNITURE FOR Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Hall, Library and Office, Williams' Patent Folding Bed, Wood Mantels, &c., &c.

Largest line. Latest designs in Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, Ash, and Ebony.

Lowest Prices in the City.

SIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 Wabash-av., Between Adams & Jackson.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO Morgan Park.

BUY A HOME very cheap on the highest land within 30 minutes of the new Board of Trade Building; small cash payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest. Only 20 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st. depot. FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH. Apply to HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st. Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER. If you have been disappointed with other powders try "East India." The strongest in use. The way it kills ants, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them off, but kills the dirt. A thorough sanitary fluid. Only in air-tight tins, at the following drugstores: SALE: Clark and Madison-sts., and 75 State-st. 218 & 220 LOCUST, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance). Tremont House, Palmer House, and North Clark-st. Depot. C. SCHROEDER, 633 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av.

FOR SALE! A Newspaper Office

Daily, Weekly, and Monthly, with job rooms and fixtures, situated in a thriving little Illinois manufacturing city of 1,500 population. Profits eight to ten thousand per annum. Price $5,000 cash. Good reason for selling, the ill-health of the manager. Address O., Tribune office.

FOR SALE. Elegant residence lot, 40x150, with fine brick barn, at 109 Cass-st. The finest residence property of the North Side.

Apply at Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

To connect with advertisers, who will contribute an interest, in a highly profitable and well-established manufacturing business the sum of from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars.

D 21, Tribune Office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This notice is hereby given that Samuel O. Walker is no longer in my employment. No receipts signed by said Walker on or after May 1 will be recognized. P. L. STANLEY, 79 Dearborn-st.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

WANTED!

13 Hands For Alteration Work IN OUR Suit & Cloak Dept.

Apply 8 to 9 a. m., Third Floor.

State and Madison-sts.

WANTED.

Four salesmen for our Upholstery Department. Also six Upholsterers. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and its requirements. Apply in person before nine o'clock.

MANDEL BROS.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO., 134 and 136 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS.

Ready Made and Made to Order.

All the usually weakest parts thoroughly protected by patented improvements. PRICES REASONABLE.

WILSON BROS., 113 and 115 State-st.

Spring Styles Colored Shirtings now ready.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x140, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 242 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

No. 322 Michigan-av., a 3-story and basement brick residence, to private family only.

THREE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and floor boards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.

In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.

In City National Building, 154 to 159 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.

In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices.

Apply to HIGGINS & FURBER, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

To Rent, from May 1,

Steam Heat, Elevator, and Power,

For Manufacturing Purposes,

Second, Third, and Fourth Floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same. Also other splendidly-lighted Rooms in the building.

Rent and power low.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT. With or Without Power.

Three floors, 25x75, or parts thereof, at 8 Calhoun-place, rear of 50 East Washington-st.; well lighted, and in every way desirable. ROBERTS, HUTCHINSON & THOMAS, Room 29, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

All or part of Store 113 Dearborn-st. McDONNELL BROS.

NEW AND FINE FOR Boys and Children.

Nothing puts on the finishing touch to a boy's general appearance like a handsome stylish fitting Suit.

Having won your opinion, and gained your patronage, by having the best Clothing for gentlemen, we now propose to do the same in our Boys' and Children's Dept.

Many of you may think we have gone into Fine Clothing for Boys and Children somewhat largely. So we have. But when you learn how reasonable the price by dealing direct with the manufacturer, we haven't any fears as to the result.

We have some really elegant Suits for Children 4 to 9 years for $8, $10, $12, $13. For Boys 9 to 13 years for $9, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20. For Boys 13 to 16 years at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, our best tailor make and finish.

We also have a Cheap Department of all kinds of Common Suits for play, $2 to $8.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO., Cor. State & Madison. FRANK REED, Manager.

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make all component parts of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the iron frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

TEETH R to R. VERY BEST SET, $10. FINE FILLING, LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfect safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low. BARNES & CO., Furriers, 36 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

A MOB REPULSED.

One Member of a Horsewhipping Party Killed and Another Fatally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—A dispatch from Montserrat, Johnson County, Mo., says: "A party of white men went to the house of Joseph Hughes, a negro living two miles from town, Saturday night with the avowed intention of horsewhipping him for an alleged insult offered by him to a white woman a few days ago. Hughes made a desperate resistance, and with an ax inflicted mortal wounds upon Charles Miller and a man named Long. The remainder of the party retired, and Hughes surrendered to the authorities."

GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—[Special.]—The Georgia Marble Company organized here today, electing as officers H. C. Clement, of Chicago, President; Frank H. Siddall, of Philadelphia, Vice-President; Directors, H. C. Clement, D. K. Hill, and Oscar F. Bane, of Chicago, and Frank H. Siddall and Harry Dewar, of Philadelphia. The company controls about 5,000 acres of valuable marble-bearing property in Pickens County. Some of this has been purchased, and the remainder leased for a long term of years. The officers and Directors of the company, accompanied by a number of friends—among them C. L. Willoughby, of Chicago, and Dr. J. B. H. Gittings, of Philadelphia—will go up to the quarries tomorrow and spend a week in inspecting the purchases.

MISCEGENATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—[Special.]—Isaac Bankston, the white ex-Sheriff of Desha County, Arkansas, who several months ago came to Memphis and married a negro woman, has been indicted. Police-Captain O'Haven departs tomorrow morning by rail for Arkansas City, armed with a requisition for the extradition of Bankston, who was arrested yesterday by Sheriff J. S. Ross. His trial will be interesting on account of his former political standing.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—Thomas Simmons, of Turtle Creek, Pa., was arrested today on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, an old lady named Catharine Dexter, who died recently. The information was made by the son of Mrs. Dexter, who alleges that Simmons violently threw his mother against the door and inflicted other injuries, causing her death. Simmons asserts his innocence.

THE MEMPHIS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—[Special.]—The sale of seats for the Wagner festival to occur in Memphis June 5 and 6 began today, and upwards of $2,500 was realized. Many orders were executed for distant cities. Theodore Thomas' orchestra, together with his three solo singers, will be aided by the Mozart Society of this city, with its chorus of 160 trained voices.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Attempt to Kill the Morrison Tariff Bill to Be Made Today.

Debate on the Free-Ship Question—The Springer Committee and Kellogg's Case.

Seating a Democrat—Maj. Connolly Refuses Office—The South American Trade.

THE TARIFF STRUGGLE.

TODAY'S VOTE IS DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—The Morrison men and the Randall men have been working all day trying to drum up recruits against and for the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Tariff bill tomorrow. Both sides profess the utmost confidence, each declaring that it has won votes from the other. The Morrison estimate tonight gives from five to seven majority against the motion. Morrison claims to have gained two votes in New York, three in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Indiana, and four in California. This is as compared with the vote on the question of consideration, and the Morrison men have two majority on that vote. However, the Republicans lost five men who were absent, not paired, and one Democrat, also absent and not paired, was against consideration. The Randall men claim forty-four Democratic votes in favor of the motion to strike out the enacting clause. They are distributed as follows: Connecticut 1, New York 9, New Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 13, Maryland 2, West Virginia 1, Ohio 10, Indiana 1, Illinois 1, California 2, Louisiana 1, and Georgia 1. If this estimate be correct and there are no unexpected defections on the Republican side, the motion will be carried by exactly one majority, provided there is no bungling in the arranging of pairs of absentees. A comparison of these estimates shows how unsafe it would be to make any predictions as to the probable result, which everybody concedes to be involved in the greatest uncertainty.

THE DEBATE.

The debate tomorrow promises to be very spirited and interesting. Mr. Randall will open the ball in a carefully prepared speech against the bill. One feature of his speech will be an effort to prove Mr. Morrison guilty of inconsistency. He will quote from a speech made by Mr. Morrison a few years ago in which he denounced the horizontal plan of tariff reduction as absurd and illogical. Mr. Randall will also pay his respects to Sunset Cox and quote from Cox's favorit author, Bastiat. It is probable that Mr. McAdoo, the young Irish member from Jersey City, will speak a few minutes on the same line chosen by Mr. Finerty the other day. Mr. Blackburn will advocate the bill, and it is expected he will incidentally reprove Mr. Eaton for his sectional allusions the other day. Mr. Eaton has shown no disposition to take back anything he said. Mr. Kasson will close the debate on the Republican side, and it is understood that Mr. Morrison will sum up the discussion in favor of his bill. If the motion to strike out the enacting clause is lost, the real struggle will begin, and it will probably continue several weeks, except when interrupted by the consideration of appropriation bills.

MORRISON.

Representative Morrison, in an interview this evening relative to the vote tomorrow on the proposition to strike out the enacting clause of the Tariff bill, said: "I claim it; but it will be exceedingly close."

THE SHIPPING BILL.

AN EXCITING COLLOQUY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—There was a long, animated, and partially angry debate in the Senate on the Shipping bill, and no understanding was reached as to the time when the debate shall close, except that Mr. Frye gave notice that he desired, if possible, to come to a vote tomorrow. Mr. Miller, of New York, opposed the free-ship amendment and favored the French bounty system, but he was pressed very hard by the queries of Mr. Beck, and admitted that these taxed ships would still have to compete with the free ships of other countries. Mr. Frye explained his theory of the reasons why the United States has lost its carrying trade. Speaking to the free-ship clause he cited Portugal, which fifty years ago was almost the equal of Great Britain on the ocean, but that country was induced by cajolery and the influence of Great Britain to purchase ships, and now there is not a shipyard in the Kingdom. The exciting passages of the debate were caused by Mr. Beck, who was rather more sarcastic and belligerent than usual. He greatly irritated the New England protectionist Senators. Senator Logan finally obtained the floor, and, suggesting that the Senators might be in a better humor tomorrow, carried the motion to go into executive session.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In the Senate the Shipping bill was taken up, and Mr. Miller, of New York, spoke in favor of the bill. He said it would be well for the Senate to lay aside theory, fine-sounding phrases and rhetoric, in regard to free ships and take counsel of practical men. Why should we protect our iron, brass, steel, wool, and everything else, and not protect our ships, the expense of whose construction consisted 90 per cent of labor? So long as we maintained the tariff system we should maintain a fair tariff on ships. For one, he was willing, if it would meet the approval of the other side of the Senate, to see such a change made in the navigation laws as would admit foreign-built ships to American registry, just as other articles of foreign manufacture were imported, but subject to a fair rate of duty, either at so much per ton or by an ad valorem charge on the cost.

Mr. Beck said he did not see how that would help, since we had by treaty given foreigners the same rights as our own citizens.

Mr. Miller admitted that was a difficulty, but contended that the protection of our shipbuilding interests was indispensable. If iron ships could be brought in here free none would be built here, and in twenty-five years there would not be a shipyard worthy the name in the United States. The section of the bill providing compensation for the carriage of the mails was declared by Mr. Miller to be worth all the other sections put together. Reviewing the course of Great Britain in regard to mail contracts he argued that the Government had always protected her steamships, and had stood behind them as guarantors, and when mail contracts for British ships exclusively, and whenever business had fallen off and endangered the steamship lines the National Treasury was opened, and liberal aid offered the companies. He read from the debate in Parliament to support his statement.

Mr. Vest asserted that England had given contracts to German steamers.

Mr. Miller believed the Hamburg Line had some arrangement for carrying the mails, but he believed his statement to be still substantially true. The amounts paid last year by the various Governments to their own ships for the carriage of their foreign mails was given by Mr. Miller as follows: France, $8,477,000; England, $6,750,000; Italy, $3,328,000; Brazil, $1,704,000; Australian colonies, $1,500,000; Austria, $1,030,000; Russia, $1,650,000; Mexico, $808,000; Canada, $200,000; while the United States paid last year to its own ships in the foreign service only $40,000. This bill would give about $1,500,000 for the carriage of our foreign mails. Perhaps that was all it would be wise to give at present, but Mr. Miller thought that, if wisdom prevailed, we would be giving not less than $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 a year for our foreign mail service, and giving bounties not only to steamships but to sailing vessels.

Mr. McPherson opposed the subsidy. He moved some amendments of detail to the amendment offered by Mr. Vest, among them one to exclude the free admission of engines used in ships, but permitting the admission of all material for the construction of engines.

Mr. Morrill said it had been absurdly contended that the existing tariff laws prevented our having a shipping business. An American vessel could go abroad and take freights from any portion of the world to any other port. The protective tariff increased American wages, but other causes also contributed to that result. We gave 160 acres of land to every emigrant, and so long as we did that no strong, athletic man coming to America would go into the occupation of sailor. Besides, the business of shipping was vastly overdone. Recently Mr. Morrill had read a statement in a newspaper to the effect that the English ship-owners had agreed among themselves to take off one-third of their ships, and the owners' remaining ships were to make up the loss to those whose ships were so taxed off. If free ships were permitted here, Mr. Morrill said, shipbuilding would become a lost art in this country.

Mr. Beck severely criticised the navigation laws. Our treaties, he added, containing the "most favored nation" clause prohibited us from giving our own ships any advantage of discriminating duties. It was conceded we could not build ships here as cheaply as they could be built elsewhere, hence we had but one of two courses to adopt: either to subsidize our ships or permit our people to buy ships where they could get them cheapest. The proposition to give high mail pay did not reach the difficulty. Our object was to revive our shipping, not to give better mail facilities. Nobody was complaining of the want of mail facilities. Mr. Beck read from the navigation laws to show that in the case of a European war English ships could not be registered here.

Mr. Hale said the English registry laws were much more strict than ours, yet American shipping went to England on the breaking out of the War.

Mr. Beck said that was merely an argument that men would perjure themselves and that perjury would get around anything. He thought it a poor argument.

Mr. Hale remarked that it was not a character of perjury which the courts could touch.

Mr. Beck replied that it might not be so with a court under a Republican Administration; he did not think it would.

Mr. Hale retorted that nobody would ever think even of prosecuting it under a Democratic Administration.

Mr. Beck hoped that under a Democratic Administration nobody would think of committing such perjuries as the Senator had referred to.

Mr. Hale repeated that it was not perjury.

Mr. Beck said it was so near it that it required a microscope to see the part that was not perjury. The coastwise trade, while having its good features, Mr. Beck regarded as a great wrong; it was an absolute monopoly. Its good point was that it trained sailors who would be useful in case of war.

Mr. Hale denied that it was a monopoly.

Mr. Dawes inquired if the law did not permit all the capital of the country to go into that trade, and if so why could it not a monopoly, if any existed, be broken down by American capital as well as by foreign capital.

Mr. Beck denied the right of Congress to give a few men the right to build ships for this country. He denied the right of the legislative power to say to a farmer of Virginia or the Carolinas that he cannot hire any vehicle he chooses to carry his corn, cotton, or cattle.

Mr. Dawes said everybody having money enough could build ships and everybody else could use them. There was no monopoly in the thing itself, but there was just this in it—there was a discrimination between our own citizens and foreigners, and that was what hurt the feelings of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Beck, with great warmth, replied that this last piece of meanness did not excuse the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) from failing to answer to the point, notwithstanding the "coaching" of his colleague (Mr. Hoar), but it was a cunning evasion. The man that raises a bushel of wheat could also build a railroad, but the bushel of wheat would not enable him to do it. The Senator had not been able to meet the point, and so could only insinuate that he (Mr. Beck) was operating in the interest of foreigners against the American people.

Mr. Frye gave notice that he would endeavor to have the bill acted on tomorrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

THE PROTECTIONISTS ALARMED.

The Senate protectionists are somewhat alarmed as to the outlook on the Free-Ship bill. They have always counted Mr. McPherson as a strong protectionist, but he declared himself today in favor of free ships and supports an amendment even more liberal than that of Mr. Vest, and proposes to include it in ships built of steel as well as of iron. Mr. Dayard will also support such an amendment, and it will have a solid vote on the Democratic side. Mr. Van Wyck says: "I am for free ships, and will vote for the amendment." Senator Beck tonight expresses the opinion that the amendment will be adopted.

THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

A LACK OF WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—There is a disposition on the part of the Springer committee not to take jurisdiction of the Kellogg case on the ground that the Government would probably not appear before the committee, so that the hearing that might be granted to Kellogg would be one-sided. Ingersoll, Dorsey's counsel, expresses the opinion that Dorsey will not appear in answer to the subpœna of the committee, while Price, who has already been subpœnaed in the Kellogg case, has left the city without leave. The foreman of the grand jury which found the star-route indictments has been summoned, and it is probable that inquiry will be made by the Springer committee into the Government side of the star-route cases.

KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, Mr. Springer read a letter from Mr. Kellogg, in which the latter asked to be allowed to appear before the committee with counsel. Kellogg further said that if the committee did not investigate him he would ask the House to appoint a special committee to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Fyan remarked, after hearing the letter read: "This looks suspicious; it looks as if this committee was called upon to whitewash Kellogg. Price, the man who testified against him, has gone, and his own witnesses are here to be called."

Mr. Stewart said: "I think Mr. Kellogg ought to be informed that it is not a part of the business of this committee to determine whether he is guilty or innocent; we make ourselves ridiculous by exceeding our jurisdiction."

"Mr. Kellogg wants to prove that he is a good, virtuous, Christian gentleman," interposed Milliken. "I would like to accommodate him," he continued, "but——"

"I'm not willing to accommodate any one," said Mr. Stewart, "but I would like to know if there was any devilry on the part of anybody to shield Kellogg."

"Kellogg is a member of the House, and it wouldn't be right to bring in testimony against him," said Stephenson.

"This question of jurisdiction," Stewart interposed, "we've got out of our jurisdiction 400 times, and it hardly looks fair to bring up that question now."

The committee instructed Mr. Springer to confer with Mr. Kellogg and suggest that the latter offer a resolution in the House asking for an investigation.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS.

It is the intention of the committee to investigate the conduct of the officials of the Government in the prosecution of Kellogg. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice today determined to subpœna Foreman Mitchell, of the grand jury which failed to find indictments in the star-route cases. The committee also decided to send a special examiner to assist Examiner Nightingale, who is investigating the accounts of Government officials in the District of West Virginia.

STEALING A SEAT.

O'FARRALL GIVEN THE PLACE MADE VACANT BY MR. PAUL'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—When it comes to a question of seating a Democrat who was not elected the Democratic majority in the House is solid. They are not restrained either by any considerations of courtesy, delicacy, or fairness. These facts were illustrated by the proceedings of the contested election case of O'Farrall against Paul, of Virginia. In this case there is not a particle of evidence in all the 800 pages of the Record to invalidate Paul's title to the seat. His majority was between 200 and 300 votes. In order to count him out the Elections Committee had to throw out 600 votes in a single county. They did this on the assumption that all the delinquent taxpayers in the county who were voters voted for Paul, while there is not a shadow of testimony to support that assumption. Three weeks ago Mr. Lowry, of Indiana, Chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the case, prepared a report in favor of O'Farrall. It was so manifestly unfair, however, that several of the Democratic lawyers who belong to the Elections Committee declared they could not swallow it, and that he must get up a more plausible case if he expected them to join in his report. After laboring two or three weeks he prepared a new report, which was submitted to the House last Saturday. No member of the minority of the committee had seen this report, and the minority demanded what they had a right to demand—an opportunity to examine it before preparing their argument in opposition. At a meeting of the Elections Committee this morning it was almost unanimously agreed that the minority should have this opportunity, and that the case, instead of being pressed today, should be laid over until Wednesday next, but Mr. Lowry insisted on bringing the subject before the House, and of course he carried his point on a question of consideration. It was asserted that one of the reasons why he did so is, that O'Farrall will vote against striking out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, and votes against that motion are in great demand just now. The debate in the case was lively, especially in opposition to the claim of O'Farrall. Mr. Cook, of Iowa, a Democrat, made a vigorous speech, and denounced the manner in which the majority of his colleagues had handled the testimony. The resolution declaring O'Farrall entitled to a seat was passed by a strict party vote and he was sworn in.

[Mr. Paul resigned his seat last fall to accept a judicial appointment.]

MAJ. CONNOLLY.

HE DOES NOT WISH THE SOLICITORSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Maj. James A. Connolly, of Illinois, lately nominated for Solicitor of the Treasury, is here. He has determined not to accept the office, and came here to explain his reasons. Mr. Connolly says that he has a private law practice at Springfield as well as at his own home which, together with his salary as United States District-Attorney, makes his income double the salary paid to the Solicitor. He does not desire, he says, to abandon his local practice for the sake of holding an office in Washington for a few years. These reasons, as well as the fact that his associations are all in Illinois, have determined him not to accept the office. There have been suggestions that the President had some ulterior political reasons in the appointment of Connolly.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The nomination of James A. Connolly, of Illinois, to be Solicitor of the Treasury was confirmed by the Senate today.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

A PROPOSED COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In compliance with an order of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Representative Stewart, of Texas, has prepared a bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to serve two years to aid in extending American trade and commerce, and acquiring information looking to railway communication between Southern countries and the United States. The bill provides that the commission shall visit Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. It further provides that it shall also be the duty of the commission to ascertain the feelings and inclinations of the people of these countries with reference to railway communication between their countries and the United States, and likewise what guarantees, immunities, and privileges, if any, have already been granted by them, or what they may be willing to grant hereafter, looking to an increase and quickening of postal communication, commerce, trade, and travel between their own countries and the United States. The Secretary of State is directed to instruct the United States Ministers and Consuls in Mexico and in Central and South America to render every possible assistance to the commission in acquiring all essential information obtainable. The bill appropriates $70,000 to pay the expenses of the Commissioners and their salaries of $5,000 each annually.

FEASIBILITY OF A NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

In his report to accompany the bill Mr. Stewart says:

The idea of building a railway from the United States to the Argentine Republic is somewhat startling to those who have never given the subject a thought, but a little reflection will convince any one that no insuperable obstacle is in the way of such an enterprise. A railroad from some point in Texas or elsewhere in this country where connection is formed with the railroad system of the United States to the City of Mexico and thence through the Republic of Mexico and Central America and along the Isthmus of Darien, passing east of the Andes, through South America to the Argentine Republic, would meet with but few natural obstacles in the way of its construction, and the distance will not exceed 6,500 miles, and it may be shortened to 5,000 miles by commencing its construction at the City of Mexico, where it will connect with roads already built and in process of construction. Distances and natural obstacles have never thwarted American enterprise in the construction of railways. Already have several lines of railways been stretched across this Continent, either of which, from ocean to ocean, is more than 3,000 miles in length. While it may be true that a railroad from the United States to the Argentine Republic is of greater magnitude, yet it is believed the obstacles to its completion are no more formidable than were encountered eighteen or twenty years ago in the construction of our first transcontinental cline. . . . When such a railroad is constructed our commerce will be enlarged to such an extent at this time to defy anything like a correct estimate of its value, and then we will be in a position to say to European Governments, in the memorable words of President Monroe: "That we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." . . . The capital with which the road is to be built and operated must be protected by the pledged faith and proper guarantees of all Governments that may be interested in the building and maintenance of the colossal enterprise; and this protection must be extended at all times—in times of war as well as peace. . . . This commission will be charged with no more important duty than to obtain all information which may show the feasibility of constructing such railways with entire safety to those who may invest their capital in the building and operating of the same.

A PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE.

INVESTIGATING A SHIP-CANAL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago a resolution was offered in the House directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the operations of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship-Canal Company. It was alleged by those making the complaint that this company was authorized by the State of Michigan as agent of the United States to construct a canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior. The canal was to be of such dimensions as to admit of the passage of vessels navigating the lakes. At its mouth a breakwater was to be constructed so as to form a suitable harbor. To aid in this work the company was granted 200,000 acres of land, which was to be selected from the unoccupied lands contiguous to the canal. Subsequently a second grant of 200,000 acres was made. The complainants brought witnesses here who swore that the canal was never completed according to its charter; that large vessels are unable to pass the bar, and that the ship-canal is simply a very poorly constructed ditch. Witnesses testified further that instead of selecting their lands in the immediate neighborhood of the company went all over the upper peninsula and grabbed the best agricultural, mineral, and timber lands in violation of law. The closing arguments in the matter will be heard by the committee, one of whom expresses himself as entirely satisfied that the company has never complied with the terms of the charter and has unquestionably acquired thousands of acres of land to which it has no legal or equitable right. It is reported that the annual income of the company from leases of lands is upwards of $1,500,000.

STATE CLAIMS

FOR MONEY PAID INTO THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Representative Henley, of California, who introduced a bill to adjust the accounts between the United States and the several States and Territories in relation to the direct tax levied in apportionments under the act of 1861, has written a letter to Secretary Folger asking for the views of the department on this question. The bill is now before the Committee on Claims and the reply of the Secretary, if favorable, is to be used in making a report to the House. As this involves the refunding or crediting of upwards of $40,000,000 the subject is a very important one. Nearly all the Northern and Western States have paid their apportionment in full, but the Southern States, owing to the disastrous effect of the Rebellion, have not yet closed their accounts. For this reason the money recently appropriated by Congress to the State of Georgia for arms and munitions furnished during the revolutionary war has been withheld by the First Controller, and all moneys awarded to States which have not paid their share to the General Government must under the law be withheld as long as there is a balance against them. Many attempts have been made to have a law passed to adjust these accounts, in consequence of the annoyance to States that cannot pay and the injustice to States that have paid. The Secretary referred the letter of Mr. Henley to the First Controller for an opinion. This has been written and forwarded to Mr. Folger at Geneva, N. Y., for examination. The Controller recommends the proposed legislation. He believes that the money which has been paid by the Northern and Western States should be refunded, and that the balance due from the non-paying States should be canceled. This, in his opinion, is the only way to settle the matter, as by this means all the States and Territories will be placed on an equal footing.

New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois have each paid in over $1,500,000 in full of all claims against them, while other States, although assessed in proportion, have paid nothing and will never pay. The prospects for passing a bill of this kind are not very good during the present session, but there is little doubt that such a measure will eventually become a law.

"RICHELIEU" AND "CALAMITY."

THEY RAISE ANOTHER BOW IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Monarchy and despotism received another staggering blow in the House today from "Richelieu" Robinson and "Calamity" Weller. Mr. Robinson has been opposing a resolution permitting Ensign Reynolds of the navy to receive a decoration from the Emperor of Austria in recognition of his services in rescuing from drowning some Austrian sailors. When Mr. Robinson was absent Mr. Cox undertook to pass the resolution. Mr. Robinson rose to a personal explanation this morning, and denounced this. Mr. Cox replied, eulogizing what he called his own child, the life-saving service, and especially the system of giving medals to those who distinguish themselves in that service. "Calamity" Weller said his constituents demanded that he should say why he had withdrawn his objection. A firm Speaker and an unkind House would not allow Mr. Weller to finish his speech, and he sat down discontented. Immediately afterward Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, presented a unanimous report from the Appropriations Committee authorizing an appropriation of $10,000 for the entertainment of the Siamese Embassy, which has just arrived in the United States. Here was another chance for "Calamity" Weller to strike a blow at despotism. He sprang to his feet and loudly objected to the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Washburn explained that the resolution had the unanimous support of the Foreign Affairs Committee as well as of the Appropriations Committee, and he asked to have read a letter from the President on the subject. Mr. Weller said: "I care no more for the President of the United States than I do for you, and I object." That of course ended the matter.

GEN. BADEAU'S CHARGES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPLY—THE LATE CONSUL SAID TO HAVE ACTED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The State Department looks with composure apparently upon the attacks directed against it by Gen. Badeau. Its temper up to the present time remains serene, and it does not seem as if Secretary Frelinghuysen would take steps to make a formal denial of the charges. The correspondence which passed between the Governments of the United States and Spain relative the negotiations of the commercial agreement of Jan. 2, and its subsequent modification of Feb. 14, is before the public. It has been in print as one of the Senator documents since January and substantially furnishes a history of the commercial difficulties between the two countries for the last twenty years and the endeavors on the part of both Governments to remedy and remove them.

The trouble with Gen. Badeau, officials of the State Department think, is this: He is unable to see the different aspects of the case. He is prejudiced. He has not given sufficient study to the subject. He has not examined carefully enough the data upon which for the last seventeen years the policy of the United States Government has been based. He is totally at fault when he calculates the duties abandoned by the United States to Spain, and under the recent agreement, as amounting to $4,500,000. The duty given up is 10 per cent ad valorem additional duty on Cuban and Porto Rico products when brought in under the Spanish flag. This duty, now surrendered, does not, in the estimation of Treasury officials, amount to more than $25,000 a year. In return, the duties paid by American merchants in the Spanish West Indies are reduced on the average 25 per cent, a saving estimated at $1,600,000.

Gen. Bedau differs with the State Department as to figures principally. The former has been at his post in Havana only two years, and while there very likely turned to look upon the matter in a one-sided manner. The State Department on the other hand carried on these negotiations at one time or another for seventeen years. It may be assumed that during that time it was thoroughly informed as to the probable effect of the various propositions under discussion at different periods, and it certainly would seem strange that of a long list of Secretaries of State, Ministers to the Court of Spain, and Consuls at Havana, not one of them raised the objections which Gen. Badeau formulates in so energetic and positive a manner.

Another complaint of the General's—viz.: that he was never consulted as to the advisability of concluding the agreement of Jan. 2, or its subsequent modification—is met by the department with the assertion that it is not usual for Governments to ask the advice of its Consular officers in matters of diplomacy; that in this particular case there was no need of so doing, as it was thoroughly informed as to the probable effect of the agreement under consideration; and that, moreover, neither time nor opportunity was given it to seek the advice of the Consul at Havana. The department was suddenly, and much sooner than it had any reason to expect, informed by Mr. Foster Dec. 28 that negotiations were about to be concluded. The correspondence between that date and Jan. 2, when the agreement was signed, was altogether by cable. This was made necessary by the lack of an impending Ministerial crisis at Madrid, which, of course, would have put a stop to the negotiations. As a matter of fact, the crisis did occur shortly after the date on which the agreement was signed and the Cortes was dissolved. Several paragraphs of the agreement requiring the consent of that body, the modification of Feb. 14 was entered into, by terms of which those paragraphs only of the original agreement were to be put into execution March 1 which did not demand the sanction of the Cortes. Those that did require such sanction were to be submitted to the Cortes as soon as it met.

Another point on which Gen. Badeau tries to lay much stress—viz.: that American customs-house officials are required to furnish the Spanish Consuls with returns of cargoes brought from Cuba and Porto Rico to ports in the United States—is answered by the department as follows: The returns are made out only when officially required. They are not furnished to Spanish Consuls regularly. It is an act of international comity, not by any means a concession to Spain. It is a favor which any Government might, without prejudice to its dignity, accede to a friendly Power. Its purpose is to keep a check on the dishonest internal-revenue collectors of Cuba. There is absolutely no reason why the United States Government should go out of its way to protect thieves and criminals, which it would do if it were to refuse information such as is given in some cases by these returns to a friendly Government.

The fact that such a stipulation was made part of the agreement does not preclude the idea that this Government would not as cheerfully have given the desired information when asked for by Spain if this stipulation had not been included in the agreement at all. It may be noted also that so far no complaints or remonstrances of merchants engaged in trading with the West Indies have reached the depart-

ment. As to the question of constitutionality involved, it is plainly set forth in Sec. 4,128 of the Revised Statutes.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

CHAIMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—It seems likely that Chalmers, whose contested-election case is still pending in the Elections Committee, where it is likely to remain until toward the end of Congress, will be the Republican candidate for reelection in his district. He received an official notice today from the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Marshall County, one of the largest counties in the district, that the Republicans without a dissenting voice had indorsed him as a candidate for Congress next fall from the Second District of Mississippi. There was some talk that Buchanan, who ran against Manning three years ago, would be the straight-out Republican candidate in this district. Buchanan lives in Marshall County, and it is understood he joins in the action above indicated.

A RECORD-HAND SPEECH.

It seems that Mr. Williams, of Alabama, is so much annoyed at the speech which he made on the late Representative Herndon, which has attracted so much humorous attention, that he has requested to have it omitted from the memorial volume which is in preparation. It is understood that the speech was written by a lady in Mobile and sent to Williams, and that without examining it at all he read two or three pages and requested leave to print the remainder. It will probably be omitted from the permanent edition of the *Congressional Record* also.

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate today. The Senate Committee has increased the appropriation for sorghum experiments from $16,000 to $50,000, and has added an appropriation of $20,000 for artesian wells to reclaim arid lands, and one for encouraging silk-culture $15,000.

THE MISSOURI.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has decided to include in the River-and-Harbor bill a provision for the appointment of three army engineers to serve as a Missouri River Commission.

ALIEN LAND-OWNERS.

The bill introduced by Senator Plumb to prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens provides that aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens shall not acquire title to real estate in any Territories or the District of Columbia. It provides that no foreign corporation, more than 10 per cent of the stock of which is held by aliens, shall acquire title to any lands in the Territories or in the District of Columbia, and no corporation, native or foreign, except railroads, shall acquire more than 5,000 acres. The exception respecting railroads limits their privileges to the lands necessary for the transaction of their business and to such as may have been granted by the Government. With respect to Government grants the bill provides that the lands must be sold within ten years or they shall revert to the Government.

MINERAL BELT RAILROAD.

Representatives of the Mineral Belt Railroad Company, of Arizona, were before the Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning. They ask the privilege of purchasing at $1.25 per acre from the Government, 640 acres of land for every mile of track they may lay.

GEN. SWAIM'S CASE.

The court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Judge-Advocate-General Swaim was to have continued today, but owing to the absence of Gen. Pope the organization will not take place till tomorrow. Gen. Swaim was present in the court-room this morning, accompanied by Judge S. W. Johnston and Representative Calkins, of Indiana, the former of whom appears as his regular counsel and the latter as a friendly adviser in the conduct of the defense. Mr. Bateman, who made the charges, was not present, but it is understood that he will be represented by Jeff Chandler as counsel.

THE LANGSTON CASE.

Frank Langston, son of the United States Minister to Hayti, who shot and killed one colored man and wounded another in this city about two months ago, and who has since been absent, was surrendered to the authorities today by his father. Langston disappeared the night of the shooting, and has been living with his brother in Louisville, Ky., since that time. He came in on the Western train this morning, and when the father and son met there was a most affecting scene.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments—The Agricultural Appropriation bill.

By Mr. Vest, from the Committee on Commerce—The House bill to adopt international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

By Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment—The House bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Plumb—To prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Van Wyck—To restrict aliens and foreign companies and corporations in the ownership of public land, and of any land in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons not citizens of the United States, or for any corporation or company organized under the authority of any foreign State, Prince, or potentate, to acquire title from the United States to a greater quantity of the public land than individual citizens of the United States are entitled to enter into the settlement and improvement laws thereof, or to acquire, receive, or hold by deed, grant, demise, or trust hereafter executed a greater quantity of land in the Territories of the United States than 640 acres.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to grant the Gulf & Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company the right to construct bridges over navigable water-courses.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to exclude the public land of Arkansas from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands. Referred.

Mr. Washburn asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the special embassy from Siam.

Mr. Weller objected.

Mr. Lowry called up the Virginia contested-election case of O'Farrall vs. Paul.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, said the minority of the committee had not had time to prepare a report, and asked that the case go over until next Wednesday.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, thought the request should be acceded to.

Mr. Lowry refused the request, and Mr. Miller raised the question of consideration.

The House determined by a vote—yeas, 142; nays, 98—to consider the election case.

Though this vote can in no sense be regarded as a test vote upon the Tariff bill, it is not without its bearing upon that measure. It is understood that O'Farrall will vote against striking out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, and, owing to the anticipated closeness on that question, the value of a single vote is apparent.

After a long debate, J. S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke strongly and bitterly in opposition to the claims of O'Farrall. He denounced the Democratic party for inconsistency, and accused it of attempting to steal a seat in the House on testimony on which a man would not shoot a pointer dog for eating eggs. He knew his own seat was in peril, but he defied the Democratic party. The House was about to see a Virginia Bourbon riding into it on Barnum's mule from Indiana. It was a fitting time for the Virginia Bourbons to come with hands smeared with the blood of murdered negroes, with ballots strangled and stolen, and with every law violated. They came up to the fountain-head of the National Democracy to be signed with the cross of the National fraud.

Immediately G. D. Wise and Cabell were on their feet to reply, but Mr. Lowry secured the floor. If, he said, the gentleman from Virginia (J. S. Wise) was seeking a martyr's crown from the Democrats he (Mr. Lowry) would like to know whether he would permit them to place it on him in his kitchen? He then demanded the previous question, thus cutting off further debate.

The first vote, which was on the minority resolution declaring O'Farrall not entitled to the seat, was lost—yeas, 91; nays, 149. A strict party vote, except that Mr. Cook voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. The resolution seating O'Farrall was adopted, and the gentleman appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Mr. Laird introduced a bill for the issue of patents to lands to any Pacific railroad which shall complete its road within thirty days from the passage of the act. Referred.

The House then took a recess until 8, the evening session to be for debate on the tariff.

At the House evening session Mr. Bagley occupied the chair.

Mr. Cook made a strong appeal for putting lumber on the free list.

Messrs. Young, Holman, Woodward, Morgan, and Sumner of Wisconsin spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, thought the safest way to deal with the surplus revenue was not to collect it.

Mr. Snyder opposed the bill.

Mr. Hopkins denied the right of any one to make the Morrison bill an article in the creed of the Democratic party. A Congressional caucus should not attempt to speak for the National Democratic Convention. Caucus was no longer King. He rejoiced there were enough brave Democrats to break the sceptre of its power.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, argued that the whole idea of protection was in violation of the Constitution; and Mr. Neece protested against the overtaxation which protection created.

Mr. Breckinridge said the Democrats had promised a reform of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenues; he wanted to see the Democratic party keep its pledges.

J. D. Taylor opposed the bill.

The attendance during the evening was small and during the latter part of Taylor's speech dwindled down to the speaker and the occupant of the chair.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains followed by clearing weather, northeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds in the northern part, southeasterly shifting to northeasterly in the southern parts, stationary followed by lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather and variable winds, shifting to northwesterly, lower temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, and lower temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 5—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall in Inches.
Mid. Atlantic States—						
Albany	30.09	58	N.	...	Cloudy.	0
Eastern Gulf States—						
Vicksburg	29.98	67	S.	...	Fair.	0
Western Gulf States—						
El Paso	29.84	62	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.81	62	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.90	74	N.	W.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	29.94	74	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Shreveport	29.89	65	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—						
Cincinnati	29.82	64	E.	...	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	29.76	63	N.	E.	Fair.	0
Louisville	29.78	65	N.	E.	Fair.	0
Memphis	29.81	64	N.	...	Fair.	0
Nashville	29.83	63	N.	W.	Fair.	0
Pittsburg	29.72	58	S.	W.	L. rain.	.04
Lower Lake Region—						
Buffalo	29.99	57	S.	...	Fair.	0
Cleveland	29.87	63	E.	...	Cloudy.	0
Detroit	29.85	64	...	...	Fair.	0
Erie	29.93	58	...	...	Clear.	0
Oswego	29.95	52	N.	E.	Foggy.	0
Port Huron	29.84	57	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.93	58	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	29.86	63	E.	...	Cloudy.	0
Toledo	29.80	64	S.	...	Cloudy.	0
Upper Lake Region—						
Alpena	29.90	41	S.	E.	Foggy.	0
Chicago	29.92	61	S.	E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.93	48	N.	E.	Fair.	0
Escanaba	29.84	47	N.	...	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	29.90	52	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.89	40	N.	...	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	29.75	61	...	...	L. rain.	.21
Mackinaw	29.91	51	...	...	Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—						
Chicago	29.76	62	S.	...	Cloudy.	.46
Davenport	29.65	64	S.	...	Cloudy.	.02
Des Moines	29.64	62	S.	W.	Cloudy.	0
Keokuk	29.71	67	S.	W.	L. rain.	.52
La Crosse	29.69	60	...	...	L. rain.	.04
Moorhead	29.89	49	...	...	Cloudy.	0
St. Louis	29.73	68	S.	...	Cloudy.	0
St. Paul	29.78	58	...	...	Cloudy.	0
Springfield, Ill.	29.70	59	E.	...	H. rain.	.84
Missouri Valley—						
Leavenworth	29.65	70	N.	...	L. rain.	.12
Omaha	29.61	54	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.61	...	N.	W.	Cloudy.	0
Extreme Northwest—						
Bismarck	29.93	54	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.91	47	N.	E.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.97	43	N.	...	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—						
Cheyenne	29.90	45	W.	...	Clear.	0
Fort Assiniboine	29.93	50	S.	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.93	50	...	...	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—						
Denver	29.93	52	W.	...	Clear.	0
Spring City	29.90	52	W.	...	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.88	55	N.	W.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—						
Battleford	29.80	46	E.	...	Clearing	0
Fort Garry	30.04	38	N.	...	Fair.	0
Fort Arthur's Land'g.	29.93	50	...	...	Foggy.	0
Kingston	29.95	45	N.	W.	Cloudy.	0
Medicine Hat	29.97	58	S.	W.	Cloudy.	0
Qu'appelle Station	29.94	52	S.	W.	Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	29.97	35	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.95	54	N.	...	Clear.	0
Toronto	29.97	54	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Other Points—						
Elliott	29.99	49	N.	E.	Clear.	0
Helena	29.91	49	S.	W.	Fair.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.86	49	N.	...	L. rain.	.15
Lake Alexander	29.91	48	N.	...	Clear.	0
Little Rock	29.79	68	S.	W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.90	60	...	...	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.96	60	S.	...	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather.
6:35 a. m.	29.86	55.5	66	S.	4	...	Foggy.
10:35 a. m.	29.94	61.0	57	S.	4	...	Cloudy.
2:35 p. m.	29.84	69.7	39	W.	11	...	Fair.
6:35 p. m.	29.75	69.7	42	S.	4	...	Cloudy.
10:35 p. m.	29.70	61.5	72	S.	4	...	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 70.2.
Minimum temperature, 55.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.788.
Mean daily thermometer, 63.5.
Mean daily humidity, 52.

A MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Capt. Dujay, an American Vessel Commander, Subjected to Gross Indignities.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 5.—Capt. Dujay of the American schooner Rebecca, of Galveston, in a communication to the *News*, relates the story of outrage and imprisonment at the hands of the Mexican authorities at Port Tampico, Feb. 17 last the schooner in distress, leaking, put in at Tampico carrying regular clearance papers from Brashear, La., for Tampico, but had thirty packages of merchandise for delivery at Brazos, Tex., which port she was compelled to pass on account of the rough weather and dangerous bar. The Collector at Tampico forcibly took the thirty packages consigned to Brazos, and ordered the immediate discharge of the entire cargo. Capt. Dujay was arrested on the charge of an attempt to smuggle, and confined under guard, but was released the next day at the solicitation of the American Minister and Consul. The Judge before whom Dujay was tried insultingly refused to allow the American Consul to be present to consult the prisoner during the trial. After litigation lasting over forty days, the Judge decided that the goods must pay treble duty, Dujay protesting that he had no money. April 14 the Mexican authorities boarded the schooner, hauled down the American flags and embargoed the vessel. Dujay appealed to the American Consul, who placed the crew in a hotel. Dujay after a short stay returned to the United States, leaving the crew with the Consul, and the vessel in the hands of the Mexicans. He thinks but for the efforts of Minister Morgan and Consul Cassard that he would still be confined in a Mexican prison.

GOOD-BY TO AN OLD COURT-HOUSE.

MADISON, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—A grand farewell meeting was held in Dane County Court-House tonight prior to its demolition to give place to a new structure. Associate-Justice Orton, of the Supreme Court, presided, and delivered an elaborate address. Speeches were made by S. U. Pinney, H. M. Lewis, E. W. Keyes, Gen. David Atwood, J. C. Gregory, Gen. Simeon Mills, Lyman C. Draper, and many other lawyers and old residents of the county, and a most enthusiastic time was had, the meeting closing with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The new structure is to cost $134,000.

CANADIAN BANK TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, Que., May 5.—The Directors of the Exchange Bank have settled the claim of the city and the District Savings Bank against the Exchange Bank for $180,000, each three Directors paying $43,000.

Bank of Montreal stock fell 2 per cent today, to 185, the lowest since Feb. 1. The fall was owing to the failure of the Oriental Bank of London. A considerable amount of the Oriental's exchange bills are probably held here.

CONVICTS INJURED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—During a violent hail and rain storm this afternoon a shed at the old fair grounds fell on a large number of convicts employed in brick-making. One guard was killed, another seriously wounded, and several convicts injured by falling timbers.

TERRIFIC STORMS.

Two Black Clouds Unite over the Mississippi River and Swoop Down on Davenport.

One Person Killed, Another Fatally Wounded, and Much Damage Wrought to Property.

Barns and Outbuildings Destroyed in Rock Island—Heavy Hail and Thunder Storms Elsewhere.

IOWA.

TWO BLACK CLOUDS UNITE NEAR DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 5.—[Special.]—A heavy thunder-storm accompanied by wind and lightning struck the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Two black clouds united over the river about a mile below the bridge and dropped to the earth in Keator's lumber-yard, utterly demolishing a shed 150 by 50 feet. It moved a distance of 600 feet in a swath about 100 feet wide.

A two-story double brick house, containing four families, was unroofed and the walls shaken.

On the south side of Third street another two-story double house was unroofed, and the roof carried several rods. Other houses were more or less damaged by wind and the fearful waterfall which accompanied it.

TWO LIVES LOST.

B. N. Godfrey, at work in the lumber-yard, was struck by a flying timber and knocked senseless. His face was badly cut and he received internal injuries which are fatal.

Christ Christiansen, a boy 8 years of age, was killed instantly, being found in the street dead.

Several others received slight wounds.

After doing the work described, which was in the most thickly settled part of the town, the cloud arose into the air and all trace of it was lost. The telephone poles and wires are all prostrated in the west part of the city.

ILLINOIS.

PROPERTY DAMAGE AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—During a fierce rain and thunder storm this afternoon at 4:30 a wind spout lowered to the ground and did some damage on the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and Eighth and Ninth streets. Barns and outbuildings were leveled, while chimneys were blown off generally. Farther west the cloud seemed to reach down and do similar damage, but no houses were wrecked or lives lost. The wind-cloud moved northwest, crossing the river.

WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL—SWOLLEN STREAMS.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—A very violent wind, rain, and hail storm visited this section this afternoon. The storm commenced about 4 o'clock and continued over two hours. Considerable damage was done to small vegetation by the hail, and the creeks are all out of their banks and will do much injury to crops in the bottoms.

QUINCY, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—A very heavy storm of wind, rain, and hail prevailed today. It is feared that considerable damage was done in some portions of the county.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—At 4:30 this afternoon this place was visited by a terrific hail-storm coming from the southeast. The ice fell in great chunks, in many cases of several ounces in weight, and approximating very closely to hens' eggs. There was almost no wind at the time, and to this is due the small amount of damage done to window glass, foliage, etc. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes, and was succeeded by torrents of rain.

A COLLEGE HOSPITAL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

PEORIA, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—During a heavy storm of thunder and lightning this evening the college hospital in this city was struck, the electric fluid entering by way of the telephone and tearing things up considerably. Mrs. Lucy Taylor, the matron of the hospital, was knocked senseless, and remained unconscious for five minutes.

ANXIETY AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—A heavy rain and wind storm accompanied by hail visited this city about 5 o'clock this evening. The great body of the storm passed to the southwest, apparently almost in the track of the cyclone of last June, and much anxiety is felt for the result.

HEAVY THUNDER-SHOWERS.

PANA, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Heavy thunder-showers fell this evening.

MISSOURI.

STRONG WINDS AND HEAVY RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock peculiar-looking sky, clouds dust-brown and whirling in the zenith, heavy, motionless, and black as lead in the western horizon. Strong winds, followed by heavy rains at 4:30, and lighter showers throughout the evening.

ARKANSAS.

A GREAT RAINFALL ACCOMPANIED BY HAIL—CROPS IN DANGER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—[Special.]—A terrible hail and rain storm visited this city this afternoon, hail-stones as large as walnuts falling. Within the space of fifteen minutes water an inch deep covered some of the principal streets from ourb to curb. Reports from above say that all rivers and streams are bank full and an overflow is imminent. The Arkansas River at this point is within five feet of the highest water mark during the year. The last week a steady rainfall has created considerable uneasiness among the planters in the Arkansas Valley. The destruction to crops by water has already been great, and should the rainfall continue much longer an overflow equal to that of February is predicted.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 5.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Houston & Texas Central Railway today the following Board of Directors was elected: C. P. Huntington, A. C. Hutchinson, Charles Fowler, John A. Cisco, John J. Atkinson, A. H. Swanson, E. W. Cave, J. G. Schriever, and J. Waldo. The Directors met and elected as officers: President, A. C. Hutchinson; Vice-President, J. Waldo; Secretary, H. Hall; Treasurer, E. W. Cave. In the directory Huntington, Cisco, Atkinson, and Schriever are new names.

MEXICAN JUBILATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—The overthrow of the French autbority in Mexico and the opening of the Mexican Central Railroad were celebrated here tonight at the Mexican Commercial Exchange. Many representative citizens were present. The Mexican national hymn was rendered in English by Mexican Consul Cahill, declaimed by Charles Pope, the actor, and sung in Spanish by twelve Mexican students of the Christian Brothers' College. A number of regular toasts appropriate to the occasion were responded to by leading citizens, and speeches were made by Gen. Sherman and others.

ANOTHER MANIA.

Harper's Bazar: The smelling-bottle craze has been a very fashionable one with young girls in Washington in the last few months. It is a costly fashion. One belle now has her second bottle presented within three months, each of which cost $60. The first was crushed under her carriage wheels in coming from a party one night, and its gold top with her initials on it alone remained indestructible. Another young lady carries one at least a foot in length, and, being of very thick cut-glass, it is particularly ponderous. A bottle of this kind, even of moderate size, costs $40.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 5.—[Special.]—The Red River has risen here three feet and one inch in the last forty-eight hours and is still rising. The latest from above reports thirty feet and two inches on the gage at Felton Lake and still rising. The rise from above has not reached here yet, and a greater overflow than in February last is anticipated. It will be very disastrous to planters owing to the lack of seed to replant. The reports from below are that the planters are moving the stock back into the hills and strengthening the levees as rapidly as possible. The highest point reached at Fulton in February was thirty-three feet on the gage, and at Shreveport thirty-two feet and seven inches above low water. It is now thirty feet two inches at Fulton and twenty-six feet one inch above low water here, and rising rapidly at both places. The weather is threatening tonight and more rain is expected.

THE OLD WORLD.

England's Policy in Egypt the Subject of Bitter Criticism by Italy.

The Feeling at Cairo Equally Intense—The Value Placed on Gordon by the Mahdi.

Italy's Attitude on the Egyptian Question.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—A World cable from Rome says: The Italian Government has taken steps to compel England to retreat from its declared intention of confining the scope of the approaching conference of the five Powers on the Egyptian question to an adjustment of the Egyptian debt alone. Italy has given notice of a determination to have the whole Egyptian question brought before the conference. A correspondent at Rome today obtained an interview with a member of the Italian Cabinet, who among other things said: "The majority of our public men and all of our newspapers agree that it is unwise to attempt to limit the power of the conference to an adjustment of the Egyptian debt, and if it will be virtually impossible to so limit it. It is gross arrogance on England's part to suppose that Italy, for instance, which has thousands of subjects living in Egypt and millions of lire engaged in Egyptian trade, will be satisfied to leave those people and these interests at the mercy of an English Ministry which does not seem to know its own mind, especially in foreign affairs. England has stepped forward, and in the interests of all Europe and of civilization generally, has policed Egypt for two years. Well, she might perhaps assume to put in a bill for the cost of her military operations, to be assessed upon the Powers in interest, but she cannot in logic or in comity claim the country as a reward for suppressing its internal dissensions. If England refuses to recognize Italy's interests in Egypt, and especially if she seems disposed to give undue weight to the much smaller interests of France, there will be rapprochements, recriminations, and friction between the three countries of which no one can now foretell the result."

Indignation Among the Cairenes.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from Cairo says: Great indignation is expressed here over the revelations made in the Blue-Book recently issued by the British Government on the Egyptian campaign. Your correspondent today obtained an interview with Cherif Pasha, predecessor of Nubar Pasha, as Prime-Minister of Egypt. "I am astonished," he exclaimed, "that the Gladstone Government dared to make so brazen an exhibition of incompetency as is contained in the dispatches published in that Blue Book. Those dispatches show the shameful, cowardly policy of the Ministry in all its brutal cynicism. The British Government has, as usual, shown its impudent audacity in calling a conference without inviting the one Power that is most vitally interested—Egypt. There is likely to be trouble here at Cairo if England adheres to this determination, for there is an element of our population that is already very hostile to England, and it would not take much provocation to cause an attack by rioters upon English stores and residents."

The Morganatic Marriage of Louis IV.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The Grand Duke has stirred up a veritable hornet's nest by his matrimonial venture, for the entire royal family of England unite in resenting the affair as a slight upon the memory of Princess Alice, the first wife of the Grand Duke, and almost an insult to Princess Beatrice. The latest demonstration of this feeling has been furnished by the Queen's eldest daughter, the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany. She was among the guests attracted to Darmstadt by the marriage of the Grand Duke's daughter, Victoria, April 30, and was to have remained to take part in the round of festivities which followed the wedding. It is known that she very suddenly changed all her plans in this respect and that she started hastily from Darmstadt for Berlin almost before the wedding was over, and with scant courtesy to her host, the Grand Duke Louis. This sudden flitting is now accounted for by the statement that the Grand Duke announced his morganatic intention to the select party of royal personages assembled at his daughters wedding, and that the Crown Princess Victoria immediately took umbrage at what she deemed disrespect to two of her sisters and left the Grand Duke's court and capital in anger.

It is now stated that Queen Victoria, who had accepted the Grand Duke's proposal for the hand of her youngest daughter, Beatrice, conditionally upon the passage by the British Parliament of the bill legalizing marriages between widowers and their deceased wives' sisters, and who took Beatrice to young Princess Victoria's wedding to afford an interview between her and her semi-betrothed, when she was made acquainted with the manner in which the Grand Duke proposed to enjoy family ties while waiting for Parliamentary relief, refused to allow Beatrice to speak to him and hastened her departure home.

Khartoum and Berber Already Past Saving—Gen. Gordon—The Commons.

VIENNA, May 5.—A Catholic missionary from the Soudan writes the *Politische Correspondenz* that every one in that region is impressed with the conviction that Khartoum and Berber are lost, and unless the British shall post a strong force to hold Assouan all Egypt will eventually succumb to the Mahdi.

CAIRO, May 5.—An Arab journal affirms that El Mahdi demands £500,000 ransom for Gen. Gordon, the sum to be paid to the Mahdi within three months.

LONDON, May 5.—The reading of Gen. Gordon's dispatch to Sir Evelyn Baring produced an unpleasant impression in the Commons. It is believed it will materially affect the vote on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion censuring the Ministry. The members of the Irish party will hold a meeting Monday to determine the action to take with regard to the motion for censure.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

John Turnbull Appointed a Member of the Board of Directors.

MONTREAL, Que., May 5.—[Special.]—John Turnbull of this city has been appointed a member of the Canadian Pacific Railway Board of Directors, vice Mr. John Kenneay, of New York. Turnbull has been intimately acquainted with the affairs of the company since its inception, and is in many matters the confidential representative of Mr. Stephen. He was asked to accept the appointment with a view of maintaining a quorum on this side of the Atlantic whilst so many of the Montreal Directors were away in Europe and until the annual general meeting a few weeks hence, when a reorganization of the board will be made. Mr. Turnbull has for the last thirty years been the head man in Messrs. George Stephen & Co.'s business, and is widely known and respected in business circles. At this meeting the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of J. J. Hill, of the St. Paul & Manitoba Railway, one of the original Directors of the company, will also have to be filled, as well as the first Vice-Presidency, now filled by Mr. D. McIntire, when it is thought General Manager Van Horne will assume the Vice-Presidency. The other vacancy will, it is thought, be filled by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M. P.

A FARMER ASSASSINATED.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 5.—John Good, a farmer, near Morgantown, was mortally wounded last night by an unknown assasin who came on horseback to his bedroom and fired through the window while Good was asleep beside his wife. There is no clew.

SAFE ROBBERY IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Ala., May 5.—James McPhillips' safe was robbed by burglars of $3,000 cash, besides drafts, checks, etc.

DEATH OF HENRY MORGAN.

MANDAN, D. T., May 5.—[Special.]—Henry Morgan, a well-known contractor, died at Mandan of pneumonia this afternoon.

THE METROPOLIS.

A Plan Agreed Upon for the Financial Relief of the West Shore.

An Iowa Cattle-Dealer Poisoned and Robbed—The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng's Statement.

Ex-Gov. Stanford Bereaved—Produce Exchange Opening Ball—The Missing Steamship.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE WEST SHORE.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—The long-discussed plan for the financial relief of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad has been finally agreed upon by the persons in control of the property. According to the plan the coupons on the first-mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,000,000 will be issued, of which $10,000,000 will be at 5 per cent interest, and $15,000,000 will be incomes. It is expected to extend the terminal bonds for from three to five years. The North River Construction Company, it is said, has agreed to raise $3,000,000 by the sale of stock and income bonds. An important feature of the plan is the understanding that enough of the present West Shore Directors are to resign to give the new interest—which are to supply the needed funds—a majority in the board.

POISONED.

A SINGULAR STORY.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—George Brown, a man about 40 years of age, is in a critical condition at the New York Hospital from the effects of some corrosive poison given him by a stranger while on a train coming to this city from Des Moines, Ia., Saturday. Late Saturday night he entered the Chambers Street Hospital in an exhausted condition. Dr. Power questioned him very carefully, and he told his story in a straightforward manner. He said he was a cattle-dealer. He started from Des Moines, where he resides, for this city last Friday. On the train he made the aquaintance of a man. When the train reached Trenton Saturday night it was delayed for some time, and while waiting his new-made friend offered him some French brandy, of which he took a mouthful. This soon after produced cramps in the stomach and vomiting of blood, from which he suffered greatly. While he was in pain he says he was robbed of a gold watch and chain and $110 in money. Through his suffering he did not discover his loss until he reached this city. He was sent to the New York Hospital. His recovery is considered doubtful.

TYNG'S TROUBLES.

HE WILL BEAR THEM PHILOSOPHICALLY.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng Jr., who is now here, says in regard to the recent attacks which have been made upon him that he will take no notice of them and will not institute any proceedings for libel. It is useless to sue a newspaper, he says. It is his desire to reenter the ministry, but when he does begin this work again it will be in a broader, higher field than that encompassed by the parochial duties of an ordained minister. He wants to preach to the world—not to minister to all persons. At present Mr. Tyng is engaged in promoting American interests in Europe in connection with a powerful syndicate.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

DEATH OF YOUNG LELAND STANFORD.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, and his wife, who are at the Windsor Hotel, are overwhelmed with grief at the loss of their son Leland, who was about 16 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford arrived by the steamship Germanic, of the White Star Line, yesterday, bringing the embalmed remains of their son, which lay during the voyage in a state-room, draped with white crape and surrounded by magnificent floral offerings presented by sorrowful European friends. The deceased was the only child of Gov. and Mrs. Stanford. The remains will be transferred to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault until Mrs. Stanford is strong enough to undertake the trip to San Francisco. The remains will then be taken to Mr. Stanford's estate, Palowalka, in California, where they will be placed for the time being in a tomb. Their final resting place has not been selected.

BUSINESS NOTES.

GRAIN AND OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—Grain—No. 2 red wheat on the option list fluctuated widely, developing through the early trading an upward tendency, largely under speculative guidance, which, in the instance of the June option, carried the price up fully 3¼c a bushel, and other deliveries, through sympathy, about 1⅛@2¼c a bushel. Near the close a very sharp break occurred, which forced the June option down 3¼c and other options 1@1½c a bushel for prompt delivery. Winter wheat ruled higher, but very irregular and extremely dull. Spring was quoted up about 2c a bu, and firm but inactive. Sales, including No. 1 red, $1.21 in elevator; No. 2 red $1.12¾@1.13 in elevator, closing at about $1.12 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.02; No. 2 red futures: May $1.09¾@1.11, closing at $1.09¾; June $1.11¾@1.15, closing at $1.11¾; July $1.08¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.09; August $1.06¾@1.08, closing at $1.07 asked; September not quoted; December $1.11, closing at $1.11. Corn advanced on prompt delivery about 1¼@2c a bu, with moderate offerings and a fair inquiry, but good part for shipment, closing, however, irregularly. Sales, including No. 2 afloat, 65¼@66c, closing at 66c asked, and in elevator, in lots, 64½@64¾c, closing at 64¾c asked. No. 2 futures: May 63¾@64c, closing at 63¾c bid; June 63¼@64¾c, closing at 63¾c asked; July 63¾@63¾c, closing at 64¼c asked; August 65@65¼c, closing at 65c. Oats advanced for the day on prompt deliveries 1@2c on graded white and about 1c on graded mixed, while No. 2 oats on the option list gained about ⅝@¾c a bu, leaving, however, relatively irregularly. Some export demand was noted for No. 2 oats. A shipment was reported of 40,000 bu by steam for Bordeaux (freight 7d). Sales, including No. 1 white, in elevator, 45c asked; No. 2 white in elevator 42@45c, closing at 45c bid; No. 3 in store 37¾c, and in elevator, in lots, 39@39c, the latter for specified elevator, closing in elevator 38¼c and delivered 38½c; No. 2 futures: May, 37¼@38¼c, closing 37½c; June, 38@38¾c, closing 38¼c. Rye in light request; prime Western, afloat, 71@73c; 69c to arrive, cost freight, and insurance, 69¼c bid; prime Canada, afloat, 72c bid, and up to 75c asked. Barley dull and heavy, with No. 1 Canada, 93@94c; No. 2 Canada, 89@90c. Barley malt was sparingly sought after, yet quoted steady.

Provisions—Hog products very moderately dealt in, and even on

O'CONOR VERY ILL.

New York Lawyer Nearing ... Door—A Sketch of His Career.

...s., May 5.—It is reported from ...t Charles O'Conor, the great New ...is quite ill.

...conor is a native of New York City, ... the year 1804, the son of an Irish... a member of the Catholic Church. ...his distinguished son continues ...eminent lawyer did not receive ...education. The associations of ..., while he was a pupil in a common ...however, favorable to the develop...ntal powers. He was admitted to ...bout 20 years of age, rose rapidly in ..., and was recognized as a lawyer ...ability and promise before he ...When under 50 years old ...ved a National reputation. Of ...cases in which he has taken part, ...nent—namely: the Mason will case, ...considered to have made his great... and the Forrest divorce suit, in ...eared for Mrs. Forrest. The state...that the great actor on one occasion ...ersonal violence towards the elo...n who represented his wife's interests ...suit, but was overawed by his ... and dignity. Mr. O'Conor lives ... in the enjoyment of an ample ...by his brilliant success at the bar. ...be worth about $1,000,000, not a sur... amount when his long practice ...best period of which he ...$60,000 to $70,000 a year, ...ppreciation of the real estate ...invested, are taken into account. ...bachelor many years he married one ...a widow lady belonging to the Liv...y, with whom he lived but a short ...tastes were as opposite as their re...ences (she was a Protestant), and they ...When, after many years Mr. O'Conor ...news of his wife's death, he ...wept bitterly. He has no children ...was always a favorite among his ...ers. His nature is gentle and sym...his quick sensibilities often belie the ...which he assumes. He is a Democrat ...uring the Presidency of Pierce he acted ...ttorney for a few months. He was a ...Constitutional Convention of 1864. His ...or the Presidency in 1872 resulted in a ...ng cast for him in several States. ...e, may be regarded rather as com... the man than as an indorsement of ...views entertained by that section of ...ic party which nominated him. Some ...was reported dead, but the day the ...blished was able to sit up and read his ...]

...NFLICT WITH POLICE.

...Va., the Scene of a Riot—A ...rd Fight with a Mob.

..., Va., May 5.—[Special.]—This was ...niversary of the organization of the ...ia battalion of colored troops of ...d a number of colored troops of Nor...number of colored military compa...ll parts of the State took part in the ...which consisted of a grand parade ...t in the afternoon. After the ban...ompanies marched to the parade ...drill. At least 5,000 negroes followed ...so obstructed the ground that ...commanding the battalion ...call on the police to clear ... This they proceeded to do, ...were set upon by a mob with stones ...y assaulted. Six policemen and one ...ere knocked down by blows so ...at two of the policemen were ...senseless and were afterwards ...by the mob. The colored ...would offer no assistance to the ...it was only after a hard fight that ...leaders of the mob were arrested ...up for attempting to create a ...ifficulty afterwards occurred on ...et between some negroes, and ...e policemen attempted to ...offender he was set upon and brutal...with his own club. The entire police ...city has been ordered on duty, and ...ble that a number of special police... appointed. The city is in a terri... excitement.

...CREDIT MOBILIER.

...wer to the Petition for the ...al of Receiver Oliver Ames.

...ELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—[Special.]— ...Hazard, a stockholder, upon whose ...a Receiver was appointed for the ...bilier of America, today filed in the ...tates Circuit Court an answer to the ...the Union Pacific Railway Company ...removal of Oliver Ames from the ...ip. Mr. Hazard avers that the ...for $1,289,365 obtained by the Union ...ilway Company against the Credit ...the New York courts, upon which ...s have been brought to have the ...ment opened, was not justly due, ...the Union Pacific Railway ...is necessarily interested in the ...ending in Massachusetts brought by ...Mobilier to recover $2,000,000 from ...Pacific Railroad Company, as the ...ific Railway Company is its suc...r. Hazard denies that the Credit ...is insolvent, but he believes ...would be to its best interest ...ames be removed from the Receiver... Pennsylvanian be appointed. His ...after denying most of the material ...in the petition of the railway com...ses with the statement therein made ...mes has not managed his trust in the ...should.

...ROP PROSPECTS.

...ging Reports from Illinois, ... Nebraska, and Minnesota.

...LGIN, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Farmers ...inished sowing their small grain ...is up and is looking nicely. Farm... paring for corn-planting. ...s, Ia., May 5.—[Special.]—Reports of ...g crops are of the most encouraging ...Small grain is coming up splendidly ...rs are busy getting in corn, much of ...ready planted. ...OINT, Neb., May 4.—[Special.]—The ...this locality has been very favor...heat, and the prospects now are very ...There is a much larger amount of ...wn to wheat than last year. The ...corn land will far exceed any pre... ..., Minn., May 5.—The Minnesota ...the Department of Agriculture re...seed has been put in well this year, ...further advanced than usual at this ...r. Winter wheat in prairie districts ...ondition, but in a few wooded locali...the experiment was made the wheat ... The acreage of spring wheat will ...% per cent greater than last year, ...be an increase in the acreage of ...y, rye, and flaxseed, but a decrease ...age of corn, owing to the difficulty ...ng reliable seed. Fruit-trees win...

...DLY HURT BY THE CARS.

...ook last night a private watchman ...ylor street yards of the Rock Island ...scovered the inanimate body of ...ters, a butcher 28 years old, living ...ife at No. 2610 Lowe avenue, lying ...tracks about 150 feet north of the ...eet crossing. He was unconscious. ...rol-wagon was summoned to convey ...County Hospital, where it was ascer...he was suffering from fatal injuries ...robably been inflicted by the cars. ...sufficiently to tell who he was, but ... to tell how he had been hurt. He ...t last accounts.

...SASTER AT ENGLEWOOD.

...morning suburban train on the ...diana Road met with an accident at ...The train was bound for town. Be...ty-third street and Englewood a ...ne that had been following the ...into the rear coach, dam...and injuring Christian Man...Jerrold, and William Shorkey ...seriously. The injured persons ...vicinity, and were cared for at their ...omes. The switch-engine was also ...The engineer claims that owing to ...fog he could not see the passenger ...ne to check his locomotive.

...ISONER BURNED TO DEATH.

...ELD, Mo., May 5.—The calaboose at ...ngfield burned early yesterday ...The occupants—Clem, Cecil, White, ...Johnson, colored—were rescued by ...Cecil was so burned that he died ...on. Each declared that the other ...ilding.

...RRESTED FOR MURDER.

...LPHIA, Pa., May 5.—Albert Dieterle, ...for whom Stahl, for a long time ...orked, has been arrested. The head ...und is believed to be that of Stahl, ...was found in the canal a short time...

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Chaffee, of Colorado, Says the Blaine Boom Is Irresistible—Senator Sabin Is Noncommittal.

Frank Hatton's Cry Is Still for Arthur —Col. Bayne's Estimate of Blaine's Chances.

Scott Ray and the Indiana Democrats— Hopes of the Illinois Prohibitionist.

COLORADO.

CHAFFEE IS STILL FOR LOGAN, BUT SEES THE BLAINE BOOM.

Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, arrived yesterday from Denver, and, speaking at the Grand Pacific on the Presidential situation, he said: "The Blaine boom swept Colorado from corner to corner. There was no more use trying to stop it than there would be in trying to stop a hurricane. I have been for Logan and am still for him, but I cannot see much chance for him at this writing. The Blaine sentiment seems to have taken possession of the country from Maine to Oregon. One thing is certain: The Blaine and Logan men will control the convention and together they can and will make the nominee. Arthur is practically out of the race. He has not got half of the delegation of a single Northern State."

In regard to dark horses Senator Chaffee did not think this would be a likely year for them. Tilden was apt to be the Democratic nominee and it would take a very good man to beat him in New York. He would have to be a man about whom the people knew something.

MINNESOTA.

SABIN KNOWS WHERE HE STANDS, BUT WON'T TELL.

Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific on his way to Washington. The Chairman of the National Republican Committee is inclined to be reticent about politics in general and the convention in particular. He said it was a long time before the convention would meet and there was room for many changes. He said he knew nothing about the proclivities of his fellow-delegates from Minnesota. He knew where he stood and had his mind made up, but it was not necessary at this time for him to define his position. A certain amount of silence on the part of delegates would have a tendency to leave the people guessing and keep the interest alive, and then there would be a chance to fool the prophets.

FRANK HATTON.

HE STILL THINKS ARTHUR MAY PERHAPS BE NOMINATED.

Assistant-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton still believes that President Arthur can be nominated. Said he yesterday to several politicians who were chaffing him about the result in Iowa: "Four years ago Iowa instructed for Blaine. This time a request that the delegation support Blaine was voted down and instructions were omitted in all the District Conventions but one. The State platform strongly commended President Arthur and his Administration. I do not regard this as an evidence of such an overwhelming Blaine boom. One thing you can note carefully, the Blaine ranks will be the first to break. They have come up smiling twice for the Man from Maine and they have found themselves left out in the cold. This time the boys will try to make a sure thing of getting on the winning side. If Blaine secures the nomination he will have to make it on the first or second ballot."

THE BLAINE OUTLOOK.

COL. BAYNE THINKS THE MAN FROM MAINE WILL BE NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Col. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, said this afternoon that he would bank his reputation on Blaine's nomination on the first ballot at Chicago. He said: "Figures don't lie. I can demonstrate to any sensible man that Blaine will have on the first ballot more than 411 votes, the number required to nominate. Only last Saturday I went over the figures with an opponent of Blaine's, and he conceded him 369 votes. Blaine," continued Mr. Bayne, "is as good as nominated already."

BLAINE SURE TO REACH THE GOAL.

Yonkers (N. Y.) *Gazette:* Whatever warmth was instilled into the Edmunds boom by the late Utica Convention, it is evident that a polar wave is fast making icicles of the hopes and ambitions of the Edmundites. Jim Blaine, of Maine, that powerfully magnetic member of the grand old party, is surely reaching the goal of safety in the Presidential nomination race.

FOR ARTHUR.

WORK OF THE NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—The Union League Club is practically pushing a call for a meeting in the interest of President Arthur. A call for such a meeting of citizens is now being handed about for signatures in the club.

WHY THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION IS MOSTLY FOR ARTHUR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your correspondent no doubt has telegraphed you of the doings of our Republican Convention here—that is, if it can be called a Republican Convention, two-thirds of the delegates being internal-revenue employés and one-half of the other third being post-office employés, all presided over and run by Arthur's man Friday. The Republican voters of Kentucky had no voice in it, for if they had the entire delegation would have been for Blaine. You should arouse the North against this attempt of the present Administration to perpetuate itself by the use and abuse of appointments, hundreds of which must have been made here lately. Never before in the history of this country did a President use so successfully the Public Treasury to continue himself in power against the will of the people, and it is about time it was exposed. Let Northern Republicans rise up against these delegates and denounce this the worst machine ever created. Kentucky is overwhelmingly for Blaine, but we doubt the policy of even his nomination, and are for some one whom you in the North want. Sensible Republicans here consider that the New York Convention made Arthur an impossibility and Blaine questionable, for it is doubted here whether either can carry that State. W. E. H.

INDIANA.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—W. Scott Ray has announced through his paper, the Shelbyville *Democrat*, that he has no ambition to represent this district at the Chicago Convention and is not a candidate for the place. He devoted a column to a refutation of the charge that he betrayed Hendricks at the Cincinnati Convention four years ago, and unequivocally announced that McDonald was his first choice. It is understood here that Ray's withdrawal was in the interest of peace and harmony, and that G. C. Thatcher, of Shelbyville, an equally ardent McDonald man, is to be brought out as a delegate to accompany Peter Zeiber to the National Convention.

HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—At the first city election the following officers were elected today: Marcus M. Towle Mayor, L. N. Zimmerman Clerk, C. C. Smith Treasurer, Donald McDonald Assessor, Allison Walker Marshal. It was the most exciting election ever held in Hammond.

SENATOR HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The Chairman of the Indiana Republican Club asks correction of the published statement that a resolution indorsing Senator Harrison as the choice of the club for President was voted down at the last meeting. He says the resolution was not voted upon, but was ruled out under the provision of the constitution of the club, which forbids the indorsement of any person for any office.

ILLINOIS.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

GALENA, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. Spare, of this city, one of the leading temperance men of the Sixth Congressional District and a member of the Prohibition State Central Committee, informed your correspondent today that he was about to issue a call for a Prohibition Convention in this county to select delegates to the State Prohibition Convention to be held at Bloomington the 18th of June next. Mr. Spare says that the Prohibitionists of this county have determined to nominate a county and Legislative ticket. For the Assembly the Hon. James Bayne, Republican, would be acceptable to the Prohibitionists. The organization expects to muster a respectable number of followers before election.

THE THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial and Representative Convention for the Thirty-third District has been called to meet in Windsor Wednesday, June 25.

LOGAN'S STRENGTH WILL GO TO BLAINE.

[Editor of the Tribune.]—Every sane man will readily admit that James G. Blaine is really the choice of the Republicans of this State for President, and that, while most of the delegates are pledged to our able and distinguished Senator, Gen. Logan, the Republicans of Illinois have a right to expect that the delegates representing this State in the National Convention will vote for Mr. Blaine as soon as it shall appear that Gen. Logan cannot succeed. The fact is, Mr. Blaine has twice the strength in the States that can be counted on to give Electoral votes to a Republican President than all the other candidates combined, and it will be the plain duty of Illinois delegates to respect the wishes of those they are supposed to represent and vote for Mr. Blaine should a break come. Gen. Logan could not have carried the State but for the general belief that Blaine would be the second choice, and any delegate from Illinois who acts contrary to this expectation will invite his political destruction. HENRY J. BOWNLEY.

EMERY STORRS.

HIS OPINION OF THE POSSIBILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—Mr. Emery A. Storrs, now here, says that he and Logan are on good terms, and that there has been no quarrel. Speaking of Presidential candidates, Mr. Storrs says Arthur is stronger in Illinois than is generally imagined. If a boom once starts with Lincoln, however, nothing can stop it spreading, and he will probably receive the nomination. Hawley, Mr. Storrs looks upon as a man of much strength, while Fairchild, of Wisconsin, is "no good—is not strong in Wisconsin, and would not be able to pull a half-loaded wheelbarrow." Edmunds is a decided possibility. Mr. Storrs says he does not regard the election of a Republican candidate assured, as there is a possibility of nominating a man who would bring a third candidate into the field, and in that way the Democrats might carry the election.

CHICAGO'S FIFTH WARD.

IF A FIGHT IS MADE IT WILL OCCUR IN THE COUNTY COURT.

A conference was held yesterday between Charles J. Hillock, the independent candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward, and his counsel, James P. Root, at which the advisability of contesting Burke's admission to the Council was discussed. Inasmuch as that body had counted Burke in by a barefaced changing of the figures so as to give him a majority of six it was agreed that it would be time wasted to make the contest with Burke's Democratic colleagues as judges, and if legal measures are decided on the case will be brought in the County Court.

Hillock's friends have gathered a mass of evidence showing the fraudulent manner in which the election was held, but yesterday they were not inclined to take legal measures at once. It was thought better to await the outcome of the trial of the judges in the Thirteenth Precinct, which will probably be known soon, as the case comes before Justice Scully Friday for hearing of final arguments by counsel.

There is a very bitter feeling in the Fifth over the action of the Council in counting Burke in, and the supporters of Hillock who made such a strong fight to down the Alderman insist that the result of their labor must not be lost. Just now they are after Ald. Sheridan's scalp for the part he has taken to save his colleague, and are threatening to play havoc with his aspirations for the Clerkship of the Superior Court or any other political office which he may reach out after.

LOCAL NOTES.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Third Ward Republican Club met last evening in Avenue Hall, No. 159 Twenty-second street, for the purpose of electing officers. After a good deal of talk the Hon. William Aldrich was elected President and Addison B. Hallock was chosen Secretary. President Aldrich made a speech of thanks, in which he pledged himself to heartily support the nominee of the Republican National Convention, whomever he might be. A committee on nomination reported the following to complete the list of officers, and the report was accepted: Vice-Presidents, A. J. Galloway, J. L. Barnum, O. B. Phelps, W. S. Hinckley, R. H. White, F. A. McDonald, L. Silverman, A. M. Sherwood, D. A. Gile, F. P. Fisher, J. O. Glover, N. K. Fairbank, B. E. Gallup, J. H. Ransom, and C. Greely; Treasurer, D. F. Crilley; Executive Committee, C. H. Lawrence, S. D. Haskell, James W. Nye, William H. Gleason, Edgar L. Jayne, Simon Fish, Simon Quinlan; Finance Committee, Enos Ayres, E. G. Keith, and Ullman Strong. A unanimous vote of thanks was returned to the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday, May 17.

THE DOMINION.

An Analysis of the Cartridge Found under the Government Building—The Compound Dualin.

TORONTO, Ont., May 5.—[Special.]—The Government analyst, at the request of the Government, has reported upon one of the cartridges found under the Parliament buildings. He says: "The cartridge was marked in printed characters 'Ætna No. 2, manufactured by the Ætna Powder Company, Chicago, Ill., 40 per cent.' Having picked out the detonators, I removed the entire contents of the cartridge, which weighed seven ounces and 128 grains, which on proximate analysis I found to be of the following percentage composition: Nitroglycerine, 38.50; saltpetre and other matters soluble in water, 44.25; vegetable fibre, 17.25. This shows the compound to be analagous to that known as dualin, differing only from dynamite in containing certain nitrates, as saltpetre, and having for its basis an absorbent powder, as sawdust, instead of infusorial earth. It is considered to be more powerful than dynamite. Taking the relative explosive strength of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine as being one to ten, the cartridge would equal about one and three-quarters pounds of gunpowder, but, from the rapidity of explosion of nitro-glycerine and the fact that it does not require to be confined, the effect produced would be much greater than that resulting from this amount of gunpowder."

Presented with a Gold Medal.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 5.—The Governor-General has received from the President of the United States a gold medal "Presented to Nelson Spalding, Master of the British barkentine Chelmsford, of Quebec, in recognition of his humanity in picking up the Master and crew of the wrecked American schooner William H. Phail, Dec. 1, 1883."

Tin Discovered in British Columbia.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 5.—[Special.]—Advices from the end of the Canadian Pacific track report that tin has been discovered in the lower Selkirk Range in British Columbia by a party of miners prospecting for gold. The mine is a surface one, and contains an extraordinary abundance of ore.

An Expedition to Hudson Bay.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 5.—The Marine Department has sent an officer to St. John (N. F.) to procure a suitable vessel for Hudson Bay service. It is probable that an expedition will reach the straits about the beginning of July, so as to watch the movements of the ice.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Details of a Plan Intended for the Benefit of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—A movement is on foot here to construct public works that will be of great benefit to Louisville and the Ohio River navigation. The project is a plan arranged by W. E. Morrill, the Government officer in charge of the Ohio River improvement, for extensive excavations at the head of the canal for the purpose of relieving navigation by removing the dangers from the dam and currents which are so destructive to vessels at certain stages of water. The consummation of the proposed enterprise will also give plenty of room for naval fleets to pass, and will remove the inconvenience and constant complaint caused by the mooring of coal flats at the foot of Fifth and Sixth streets. Rivermen are favorable to the plan and will do their best to get Congress to appropriate an amount to start the work. The estimated cost is $1,250,000.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH'S MONEY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—The suit of Mary R. Booth, daughter of Junius Brutus Booth, against Agnes Booth, to recover part of the property left by her father, has been compromised.

BASE-BALL.

The Chicago Club Scores Its First Victory in the League Contest.

Buffalo Defeated by Providence, Cleveland by Boston, and Detroit by New York.

Brooklyn Scores a Triumph Over Washington—The National Game at Various Points.

Chicago 12, Philadelphia 7.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—[Special.]—The Chicago Club has at last won a championship game. Coleman was away off in his pitching, and the White Stockings made all their base hits and runs off him in the first four innings. Then Ferguson came into the box, and the slugging and run-getting ceased. Coleman strained a tendon in his neck in the first inning. Mulvey had a finger knocked out of joint in the third inning and Fogarty went to third base. In the third inning, with one man out and no runs scored, the umpire failed to see a force-out at the home-plate, and allowed Williamson to score. Four of the eight runs of the inning were made after three men should have been out. Not a base hit was made off Ferguson, and but one man got as far as second base. Four thousand people saw the game.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Philadelphia—							
McClellan, s. s.	4	1	1	2	1	3	0
Purcell, l. f.	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
Fogarty, r. f. and 3b.	5	0	1	1	2	1	1
Mulvey, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Coleman, p. and r. f.	4	0	1	1	1	3	2
Crowley, c.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Farrar, 1b.	4	1	2	4	14	0	0
Remsen, c. f.	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Andrews, 2b.	4	2	2	2	1	3	1
Ferguson, r. f. and p.	3	1	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	37	7	12	16	24	12	6
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	6	2	3	5	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Kelly, 3b.	5	2	2	4	2	3	0
Anson, 1b.	5	1	3	3	12	2	0
Williamson, c.	4	1	0	0	3	3	0
Burns, s. s.	5	1	1	1	1	4	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5	2	2
Corcoran, p.	4	1	0	0	0	4	3
Sunday, r. f.	4	2	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	12	13	18	27	18	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	—7
Chicago	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	*	—12

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—McClellan, Purcell, Gore, and Kelly (2). Three-base hits—Farrar and Dalrymple. Pitchers' assists on strikes—Coleman, 1; Corcoran, 4. First base on balls—McClellan, Crowley, Gore, Williamson (2). First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 6. Struck out—McClellan, Coleman, Mulvey, Andrews, Williamson. Double play—Burns-Pfeiffer-Anson. Passed balls—Crowley, 1; Williamson, 4. Time—2:10. Umpire—Vancourt.

Providence 5, Buffalo 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—[Special.]—The Providence Club played a weak batting and strong fielding game today, and had no difficulty in beating the Buffalos 5 to 2. Serad, of Chester, Pa., started in to pitch for Buffalo, made two wild pitches, and gave four men bases on balls, two of them scoring on Denny's hit. This disgusted Capt. O'Rourke, so he went into the points and threw the ball himself for five or six innings quite effectively, except in the sixth, when they lit on him for two singles and a tripler, making three runs. The Providence Club, however, were weak with the stick, and only won by excellent field work. The attendance was rendered quite small by the threatening weather. The following is

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Providence—							
Hines, c. f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Farrell, 2b.	2	2	0	0	3	1	0
Start, 1b.	3	2	1	1	10	0	0
Radbourn, p.	4	1	1	3	0	2	2
Irwin, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
Denny, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Gilligan, c.	2	0	0	0	6	3	0
Radford, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	4	6	27	12	3
Buffalo—							
O'Rourke, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	2
White, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Richardson, c. f.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Brouthers, 1b.	4	0	2	2	9	0	0
Myers, c.	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Lillie, r. f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	8	0
Force, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Serad, p. and l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	32	2	5	5	24	12	7

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	*	—5
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base-hits—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 5. Errors—Providence, 2; Buffalo, 7. Earned runs—Providence, 2. Two-base hit—Collins. Three-base hit—Radbourn. First base on balls—Providence, 6; Buffalo, 2. Struck out—Providence, 3; Buffalo, 3. Left on bases—Providence, 3; Buffalo, 3. Double plays—Providence, 2. Passed ball—Myers. Wild pitches—Serad (2). Time—1:30. Umpire—Burns.

Boston 9, Cleveland 3.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—[Special.]—The Clevelands again fell victims to the superior playing of the Bostons today, who put forth such energy in the first four innings that they obtained an overwhelming lead. The Clevelands could not make more than one hit in an inning till the last, when they made three, one a triple, but could not score but once. They made two runs in the sixth off errors by Wise, Burdock, and Hornung, and single by Glasscock. Evans and Hornung played a fine game, as did Sutton, Burdock, and Ardner. It rained up to the time of game, and the attendance was only 800. The following is

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Boston—							
Hornung, l. f.	5	3	2	3	5	0	2
Sutton, 3b.	5	2	3	3	0	3	0
Burdock, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3	5	1
Morrill, 1b.	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Wise, s. s.	4	1	2	3	4	1	1
Crowley, r. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Buffinton, p.	4	1	1	2	2	4	0
Hackett, c.	4	1	1	2	1	1	0
Annis, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	9	11	15	27	14	4
Cleveland—							
Hotaling, c. f.	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
Glasscock, s. s.	4	0	2	2	1	3	0
Phillips, 1b.	4	1	2	4	8	0	0
McCormick, p.	4	0	0	0	0	7	4
Muldoon, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Evans, r. f.	4	0	2	2	4	0	1
Briody, c.	4	0	0	0	5	2	1
Harkins, l. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Ardner, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
Totals	35	3	8	10	26	17	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Clevelands	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Bostons, 11; Clevelands, 8. Errors—Bostons, 4; Clevelands, 8. Earned runs—Bostons, 3; Clevelands, 1. Two-base hits—Wise, Hornung, Hackett, Buffinton. Three-base hit—Phillips. First base on balls—Crowley, 2. First base on errors—Bostons, 2; Clevelands, 2. Struck out—Hornung, Burdock, Morrill, Wise, Hackett. Double plays—McCormick-Ardner-Phillips. Passed ball—Hackett, 1. Wild pitches—McCormick, 2. Time—1:26. Umpire—McLean.

Brooklyn 11, Washington 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—The American Association championship season was opened in this city today in the presence of about 5,000 spectators. The Brooklyns had the Washingtons as opponents, whom they defeated with the utmost ease, to the great delight of the assemblage. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	—11
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 4. Struck out—Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 3. Total base hits—Brooklyn, 16; Washington, 12. Total left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 7. Double play—Fennelly-King-Humphries. Two-base hits—Greenwood, Terry, Farrow, Riley, Fennelly, and Magan. Three-base hits—Gladman and Cassidy. Home run—Cassidy. Wild pitches—Hamill, 1; Conway, 1. Passed balls—Farrow, 1. Umpire—Biermen. Time—2:14. Base hits—Brooklyn, 11; Washington, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 10.

New York 3, Detroit 1.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic assemblage of spectators witnessed the New Yorks win their fourth straight game in the league championship race. Their victims on this occasion were the Detroits, whom they defeated after a close and highly interesting game. The Detroits scored the first run of the match in the third inning on a three-base hit by Meinke and an error by Hankinson. The New Yorks tied the score in the last half of the inning on two bases on balls and a clean hit by Ward. The game was won in the sixth inning, when Connor made a hit and scored on a three-bagger by Gillespie, who in turn came home on Farrell's wild throw of the ball hit by McKinnon. The following is the score:

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Detroit—							
Wood, l. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hanlon, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett, c.	3	0	0	0	8	2	0
Weidman, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, 1b.	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Geiss, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6	4	0
Meinke, s. s.	3	1	1	3	0	2	1
Shaw, p.	3	0	1	1	1	2	5
Totals	33	1	5	7	24	11	7
New York—							
Ewing, c.	2	0	0	0	7	1	0
Ward, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Gillespie, l. f.	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Dorgan, r. f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
McKinnon, 1b.	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
Welch, p.	2	1	0	0	0	2	4
Caskins, s. s.	2	0	0	0	0	5	1
Hankinson, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	27	3	3	5	27	9	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	*	—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 0; New York, 1. Two-base hits—None. Three-base hits—Meinke, 1; Gillespie, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; New York, 7. Double plays—Meinke-Geiss-Scott, and Welch-Connor-McKinnon. Passed balls—None. Wild pitch—Welch, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Decker. Base hits—Detroit, 5; New York, 3. Errors—Detroit, 7; New York, 5.

Chicago Reserves 15, St. Louis 10.

The St. Louis reserve team was beaten by Chicago yesterday in a game characterized by very heavy batting on one side and by poor fielding on both sides. Kinzie accomplished the extraordinary record of six hits and a total of ten bases for six times at bat. Chicago forfeited several fine chances for run-getting by foolish base-running, notably in the fifth inning, when four singles and a double yielded but one run. Attendance, 600. The same clubs play today and tomorrow.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
St. Louis—						
Andrus, r. f.	5	2	0	2	0	1
Goldsby, l. f.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Coridan, 2b.	5	2	0	6	3	0
Brown, 3b.	4	1	0	2	3	4
Krehmeyer, 1b.	5	2	2	8	1	0
Ward, c. f.	4	1	3	1	0	3
Wagner, s. s.	4	1	1	3	6	0
Streuve, c.	2	0	0	5	3	1
Hungler, p.	4	1	0	0	4	2
Totals	38	10	6	27	20	11
Chicago—						
Kinzie, 3b.	6	2	6	5	2	2
Santry, s. s.	6	2	2	3	5	4
Whitely, c. f.	6	1	2	2	0	0
Dinnin, 2b.	5	2	2	4	1	2
Crosby, p.	5	2	1	2	5	5
Jevne, l. f.	4	1	2	1	5	0
Depangher, c.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Graham, 1b.	4	2	1	4	0	1
King, r. f.	5	2	3	2	0	0
Totals	46	15	21	27	19	16

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	1	0	1	3	1	2	4	0	—15
St. Louis	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—10

Runs earned—Chicago, 7. Two-base hits—Kinzie (2), Santry, Krehmeyer. Three-base hit—Kinzie. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3. Double play—Kinzie-Depangher-Santry. Struck out—By Crosby, 4. Bases on balls—By Crosby, 1; Hungler, 4. Wild pitches—Crosby, 1; Hungler, 3. Passed balls—Depangher, 5; Streuve, 1. Umpire—McQuaid.

Cincinnati Union 5, Chicago 2.

Chicago lost yesterday's game with the Cincinnati Union team through inability to do any batting at the right time. The home team played by far the best fielding game, making but one error, and had men on bases in nearly every inning, but the hits to bring in runs were not forthcoming. The visitors, on the contrary, had the luck to have their fielding errors count for nothing against them, and to make their hits at the right time. In the fifth inning Schwartz got a finger hurt and had to withdraw in favor of Kelly. Bradley, who had been playing left field, came in to pitch, and Burns went to left field. The attendance was small—much smaller than the merits of the game deserved. The next games on the Chicago Union grounds will be with the Keystones, of Philadelphia, next Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago—						
Ellick, r. f.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Krieg, c.	3	0	0	10	3	1
Hengle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Householder, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Foley, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Schoeneck, 1b.	3	0	2	11	0	0
Briggs, c. f.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Matthias, s. s.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Daily, p.	4	0	1	0	13	0
Totals	34	2	9	27	21	1
Cincinnati—						
Harbidge, c. f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hawes, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0	0
Burnes, p. and l. f.	4	1	1	0	5	1
McLaughlin, s. s.	4	2	2	1	3	0
Bradley, l. f. and p.	4	0	1	1	6	4
Schwartz, c.	2	0	0	4	1	1
Kelly, c.	2	0	1	6	0	2
Jones, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1	1
Barber, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	0
Sylvester, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	7	29	19	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hit—Mathias. Home run—McLaughlin. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Double play—Jones. Struck out—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Chicago, 4. Passed balls—Krieg, 1; Kelly, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mapledoram.

Northwestern League.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—In the game today between the Bay City and Fort Wayne clubs the former won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bay City	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	—6
Fort Wayne	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 5.—Base-ball: Evansville 15, Peoria 2.

PEORIA, Ill., May 5.—Base-ball—Postponed game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Peoria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Stillwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

American Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	—2
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Columbus, 8; Louisville, 5. Errors—Columbus, 4; Louisville, 1.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—No game was played between the Cincinnati and Indianapolis clubs today on account of rain.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	*	—8
Athletic	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Allegheny	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Allegheny, 3; Metropolitan, 4. Errors—Allegheny, 5; Metropolitan, 2.

Other Games.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Altoona	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis Unions	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	—12

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston Unions	1	0	1	6	2	1	0	2	*	—13
Keystone Unions	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Base-hits—Boston, 17; Keystone, 7. Errors—Boston, 12; Keystone, 16.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—The United States Court today refused a new trial in the case of the Government against Henry L. Cake. At the last term a verdict of $5,700 was recovered against Cake as security upon the bond of Alexander Cummings who in 1867 was Territorial Governor of Colorado, and held the Superintendency of Indian Affairs.

Spring

is to many the most beautiful season of the year, but to others it brings trouble in the shape of eruptions, blotches, ulcers, itchings, etc. We offer to all such the only purely vegetable, reliable, and safe remedy to force out all this poison. It is nature's remedy, prepared from the roots of the forests, and nothing in its composition comes from the apothecary or chemist's shop. Do not take mercury and potash mixtures for these complaints, for they are as bad or worse than the diseases. Swift's Specific roots out the poison and eliminates it through the pores of the skin.

Mr. B. W. Collier, Indian Springs, Ga., says: "For ten or twelve years I had an ugly eating sore on my face which has been entirely cured by Swift's Specific, not even leaving a scar to mark the place."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROADS.

The Reduced Rate on Dressed Beef and Live-Stock Ordered by Commissioner Fink.

A Temporary Depot to Be Erected on the Lake-Front—East-Bound Passenger Affairs.

Reduced Rates on Live Stock and Dressed Beef.

The General Freight Agents of the roads running east from this city held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of changing the live-stock and dressed-beef tariff in accordance with the instructions from Commissioner Fink that the live-stock rates be reduced 10 cents per 100 pounds on the basis from Chicago to New York. Commissioner Fink's order reads as follows: "A demand having been made for a reduction in rates on cattle and sheep on the ground that the present tariff rates are not maintained, notice is hereby given, taking effect Monday, April 4, a reduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, and a corresponding reduction from other points, will be made in the tariff on those classes of live stock, and a proportionate reduction will also be made in dressed-beef rates; making the rates on the following basis: Chicago to New York—cattle gross rates, 50 cents; sheep, gross rates, 50 cents; dressed beef, 48 cents. The difference between the gross rates and net rates will remain the same as heretofore. The tariff on other classes of live stock remains unchanged. The reduction in dressed-beef rates applies also to other articles which, under the official classification, are carried at dressed-beef rates.

The reduction was ordered upon the demand of the Baltimore & Ohio, which claims the competing lines had been cutting the rates. It is understood that the road against which the Baltimore & Ohio preferred the charge is the Vandalia and the business was taken from East St. Louis.

The new tariff as arranged by yesterday's meeting is as follows:

The rates on live stock and dressed beef from Chicago will be as follows to the following points:

	Cattle and sheep.	Hogs.	Horses and mules.	Dressed beef, minimum weight 20,000 lbs.
Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, S. Bridge, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Bellaire	27½	13½	32½	26½
Albany	40	20	48	38½
Baltimore	47	17	57	45
Philadelphia	48	18	58	46
New York	50	20	60	48
Boston	50	20	60	48

All live stock will be billed subject to the following minimum weights. Excess will be charged for at same rate per 100 pounds: Cattle, 19,000 pounds; horses, 20,000 pounds; hogs, double-deck cars, 22,000 pounds; hogs, single-deck cars, 16,000 pounds; sheep, double-deck cars, 18,000 pounds; sheep, single-deck cars, 14,000 pounds. All dressed beef will be billed subject to a minimum weight of 20,000 pounds. These special rates are good only from day to day, and may be withdrawn at any time without previous notice. The reduction on dressed beef is 16 cents per 100 pounds.

The Illinois Central and Michigan Central to Build a New Temporary Depot on the Site of the Present One.

The Presidents of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads having come to the conclusion that the Chicago Common Council will take no immediate action regarding the proposition to sell the three blocks on the Lake-Front south of Randolph street to the railroads for a grand union depot, and finding that they can no longer get along with the present dilapidated affair, are now considering a plan for the immediate construction of a temporary depot on the site of the present one. The old ruin is to be taken down and in its place a brick structure is to be erected that will cost from $60,000 to $75,000, and which in the event of the railroads securing the three blocks from the city south of Randolph street at a future time can be converted into a freight house. It is expected that the negotiations for the construction of the new depot will be concluded within a few days, and that work can be commenced within a week. The temporary depot, it is claimed by the railroads, will serve all reasonable requirements for several years, and it will enable them to wait patiently until the Council will act upon the proposition to sell them the grounds on which to erect a permanent depot.

East-Bound Passenger Rate Complications.

The official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the passenger department of the Joint Executive Committee, held in New York a week ago, has been received here, but contains nothing of interest that has not already been reported. The General Passenger Agents of the roads running east from this city left again for New York yesterday to attend an adjourned meeting to take final action on the proposition to reorganize the east-bound passenger pool. The meeting will be watched with considerable interest, as from its action will depend the future maintenance of east-bound passenger rates. The principal obstacle in the way of a reorganization of the pool is the demand of the Pennsylvania for an increased percentage of the business, which the other roads are unwilling to grant. The Pennsylvania has during the last six months greatly exceeded its allotted percentages, and has had to pay over to the other roads large amounts of money to even up the percentages, and it objects to do this any longer. The other roads claim that the Pennsylvania, by running extra fast trains, has had undue advantages, and for this reason refuse to make concessions to that line. Unless some satisfactory arrangement can be made at the meeting in New York tomorrow, east-bound passenger rates are sure to go to pieces after June 1.

East-Bound Passenger Affairs—Rates to Meetings, Conventions, Etc.

The Local Committee of Passenger Agents of eastward-bound roads held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Moore being absent in the East, his private secretary, T. G. V. Beard, was elected Chairman pro tem.

The following special rates to meetings, conventions, etc., were agreed upon:

State Sunday-School Institute, La Peer, Mich., May 27, one and one-third fare for the round trip. Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Flint, Mich., June 3 to 6, one and one-third fare for the round trip. Catholic M. B. Association of Michigan, Bay City, May 13, one and one-third fare for the round trip. In the matter of reduced fares to the Grand Army of the Republic meeting at Lake Minnetonka in July it was decided not to act upon it till next meeting. American Home Missionary Society, Saratoga, in June; tickets will be placed on sale from May 20 to June 7, which will be good to return up to and including June 15. It was agreed that requests from other lines for half-rate tickets be honored. The reporting of the sales of tickets at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific was thought to be of value to the roads, and it was decided that such reports should be continued. The Pennsylvania Company and the Chicago & Atlantic desired that the tickets sold at those hotels should be reported individually instead of collectively. The question in regard to the form of certificate for reductions granted by Chicago lines was laid over until next meeting.

The Paducah & Illinois Southern.

METROPOLIS, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—R. L. Miller, the Superintendent of the above-mentioned road, and N. W. Chase, the assistant, have been in Metropolis for a month making arrangements to build a road from St. Louis to Paducah. They have had two corps of engineers making two surveys from Metropolis to Carbondale. The company has closed a contract with the City of Metropolis to build a levee on the river-front of this city in which the city is to pay part of the expense, but not until the track is laid, which is to be done by the first day of January, 1885. The contractors have already ordered the apparatus to commence work on the levee. The company will begin to build the road at Metropolis.

The New East-Bound Pool from St. Louis.

C. H. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, returned from New York yesterday. He confirms the report that the St. Louis roads have agreed to pool their east-bound business on a money basis as proposed by Commissioner Fink. The roads have also agreed to accept the same percentages as have heretofore been in effect. Mr. Chappell did not attend the meetings of the Peoria and Indianapolis roads, but he understands they have also agreed to form pools on the same plan as the St. Louis roads. Mr. Chappell thinks that as soon as the new pools have been put in effect there will be no further difficulties regarding the maintenance of east-bound rates.

The percentages of the St. Louis roads on east-bound dead-freight business are as follows: Vandalia, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Wabash, Ohio & Mississippi, and Alton, 20 per cent each.

On live-stock the percentages are as follows: Vandalia, 25½ per cent; Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and Alton, 21½ per cent each; and Ohio & Mississippi, 10 per cent.

Changing from Narrow to Standard Gage.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The College Hill Railway Company have made a large purchase of steel rails deliverable in September, and announce their intention of changing the gage of the road from narrow to standard and extending it either to Richmond or Carmel. The officials claim that the purpose of the extension is to tap a rich country that will yield a large local business. Railroad men are of the opinion, however, that when extended the road will fall into the hands of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and furnish that company a long-desired entrance into Cincinnati.

Northwestern Traffic Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—The Northwestern Traffic Association is in session here, with a full attendance. The sub-classification committee of the association is consulting as to harmonizing the classifications between St. Louis and Chicago. The West Transcontinental Traffic Association meets here tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—Owing to the absence of Arbitrator J. M. Bogue no business except routine was transacted at the meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association today.

Miscellaneous Items.

W. L. Strong has been elected Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, vice H. L. Sprague, resigned.

Mr. T. W. Burrows has been appointed City Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Buffalo, vice Milton Randall, deceased.

A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Missouri River roads is to be held in Kansas City Friday for the purpose of reviving the Kansas City passenger agreement.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has reduced its carrying rates from Chicago to Dubuque to 25 cents for first-class, 20 cents for second class, 18 cents and 10 cents for third and fifth classes.

The all-rail lines having reduced freight on sugar from Boston to Chicago and Milwaukee to 15 cents, the lake and rail routes yesterday lowered the rate to 12 cents between Boston and the above points.

The statement of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Southern Kansas Railroad Companies for March shows net earnings amounting to $726,762, an increase over the same month last year of 1 per cent.

The Wabash gives notice that all the prorating arrangements to or from Mattoon, Ill., proper will be discontinued. This does not affect percentage division to or from Mattoon, Ill., applying on business destined to or coming from points beyond.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, has issued new tariffs on flour, wheat, ore, and bullion from points in Colorado to Chicago and Mississippi River points. He has also issued a new tariff on seaboard business west-bound.

From May 2 to May 4 the Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here thirty-eight car-loads of European emigrants. The Michigan Central brought here yesterday fifteen car-loads of European emigrants. All of them were destined to points in the West and Northwest.

The Canadian railways have caused a commotion among the commercial travelers by the abolishment of the special privileges of the latter, and placing them on an equality with the public so far as thousand-mile tickets are concerned, with a modification regarding samples.

The Yazoo Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad has been completed and was opened for business yesterday. The branch runs from Jackson, Miss., on the main line to Yazoo City, a distance of nearly forty-six miles. For the present a mixed train only will be run over the line.

An agency has been established at New Rockford, Dak., on the Jamestown & Northern Branch of the Northern Pacific, sixteen miles north of Carrington, and E. P. Hall appointed agent at that point. The rates from St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer, Minneapolis, Duluth, or Superior will be the same as to Carrington.

In the case of Granville D. Braman against the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, an order was issued in the Federal Court at Indianapolis yesterday permitting the Receiver, W. J. Craig, to issue certificates and borrow money. This may enable Mr. Craig to raise the funds necessary to pay the employés, who have been without compensation for several months.

The Wilmington & Northern Railroad stockholders yesterday elected the following officers: President, A. H. Dupont, of Wilmington, Del.; Secretary and Treasurer, P. S. Ermald, Reading; Directors, George Brooke, Charles Huston, A. L. Foster, Richard Ely, Charles Wheeler, John S. Gerhard. The length of road and sidings is 103 miles. Receipts for the year, $347,281; expenses, $281,932.

General Freight Agent Grier, of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, informs agents and connections that the transfer of cars across the Straits of Mackinaw has been resumed. All classes of bulk as well as package freight for St. Ignace, Mich., and points beyond may, therefore, be received as usual, subject to rates and conditions as per Mackinaw Transportation Company's transfer tariff of Dec. 1, 1883.

From and after May 15, 1884, the line now operated by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific between Toledo, O., and Detroit, Mich., via Milan, Mich., will be discontinued and no train service will be performed by this company after that date. All percentages and divisions of through rates applying on traffic between Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, O., via Milan, Mich., in either direction will be considered inoperative from and after the date above indicated.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis Union Railway Company was held yesterday, a majority of the stock being represented. J. J. Hill, President of the Manitoba Company, presided. The following Board of Directors for the ensuing year was elected: J. J. Hill, A. Manvel, E. Sawyer, R. R. Galusha, W. S. Alexander, R. C. Benton, A. H. Bode. At a subsequent meeting the new Directors elected J. J. Hill President, A. Manvel Vice-President, Edward Sawyer Secretary and Treasurer, and C. E. Smith Chief Engineer of the company.

The following comparative statement of emigrants carried by the Chicago & Grand Trunk during the month of April for the last four years shows how immensely this traffic has increased in that period: April, 1881, 2,117 emigrants; April, 1882, 3,256; April, 1883, 3,441; and April, 1884, 6,406. It will be seen from the above that during April this year the company has carried nearly twice as many emigrants as during the corresponding month last year, and nearly three times as many as during April, 1881. This refutes the reports that the emigrant business via Chicago has lately been falling off.

The General Freight Agent of the Northern Pacific gives special notice that agents of his company must refuse to receive for transportation any shipments of ardent spirits, wines, or liquors destined to points on his line which are located within the Indian reservations. The restriction applies to shipments to any of the points within the following boundaries: All points on the Yellowstone Division between Sanders and Huntley, both inclusive; all points on the Yellowstone Division between Reed Point and Big Timber, latter not inclusive; all points on the Rocky Mountain Division between Paradise and Evaro, former not inclusive; all points on the Baker City Branch of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company between Pendleton and North Fork.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—A German, known as Fritz on a ship, and booked for Little Rock, leaped overboard on the way from New York and was drowned.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Dangerous Illness of the Hon. William Reddick—Desperate Actions of a Michigan Maniac.

Serious Charges Against an Ex-Treasurer—A Toll-Collector Murdered—Tragedy in Indiana—Deaths.

ILLINOIS.

CONVICTS PARDONED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The Governor today pardoned Wesley Clearwater, sentenced by the De Witt County Circuit Court August, 1882, to the Joliet Penitentiary for larceny; also Silas Walker, now serving a jail sentence in McDonough County. The pardon in the latter case is issued on the ground of insanity.

LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor has appointed J. McGregor Adams, of Chicago, a Lincoln Park Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac N. Arnold.

THE HON. WILLIAM REDDICK AT DEATH'S DOOR.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. William Reddick, the well-known politician and wealthy citizen of Ottawa, is lying dangerously sick from dropsy and a complication of diseases at his home in this city. His death is expected at any moment.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of organization to the Knights Templar & Masons' Life Indemnity Company, of Chicago, with J. Adams Allen, George M. Moulton, John A. Crawford, Henry Turner, and Graham B. Turner as organizers and first Directors. Licenses to organize were also granted to the following: Kankakee Tank-Line Company, at Kankakee, to deal in oils; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, T. J. Warden, R. G. Risser, and W. L. Martin. The Pitkin & Vaughn Company, at Chicago, to do a printing and publishing business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, S. G. Pitkin, C. A. Vaughn, and Austin Cruver. The Great Western Railroad Supply Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $500,000; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of railroad castings, engines, and machinery, and general repairs; incorporators, James H. McLean, William Jackson, and John Wilson. The Northwestern Brick Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, August Dresel, John Felke, and Henry Sebelin. The South Chicago & Calumet River Vessel-Unloaders' Union No. 1, of South Chicago, at Hyde Park; without capital stock. The Stanotype Art Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to make pictures on glass, wood, silk, paper, and other materials; incorporators, Fred D. Foss, William V. Foster, and William A. Wallace.

A certificate of increase of the capital stock of the Princeton Hall Company from $8,000 to $15,000 was filed by the stockholders.

The charter of the American Fence Machine Company of Quincy was surrendered and canceled.

License was also issued to the Union News Company of Springfield; capital, $30,000; incorporators George R. Berriman, James A. Parr, and Frank P. Coon. The Calumet Building & Loan Association of Kingston, Ill.; capital, $2,000,000; incorporators, Edwin T. Brookfield, James E. Murphy, William H. Mansfield, Thomas Scanlan, John M. Ralston, Joseph Logan, and Thomas Goodwille.

Certificates of organization were filed by the Chicago Theatrical Mechanics' Association of Chicago, with John Barstow, John E. Williams, and Frank F. Goss as organizers and first Directors; and by Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Kewanee, Ill., with Mike Carr, Peter McDermott, and Joseph M. Hunt as organizers and first Directors.

SUICIDE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Alex Betz, a German living near Hersher, Ill., committed suicide by cutting his throat today.

WAS IT MURDER?

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The body of John W. Duffy, who so mysteriously disappeared from this city over a week ago, was found this morning in Rock River. The right side of the head was covered with a blood-clot extending from the forehead to the chin and from the ear to the nose. The forehead was also indented in two places. A Coroner's jury is investigating the case.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

CAIRO, Ill., May 5.—At the Mound City Stove Factory this morning a cylinder burst, killing a German named Laczen and injuring two other workingmen.

BLOOMINGTON OFFICIALS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The new City Council met tonight and appointed the following city officers for the ensuing year:

City Clerk—S. W. Waddle.
City Attorney—T. C. Kerrick.
City Treasurer—Matt C. Smith.
Fire Marshal and Superintendent of Water-Works—M. X. Chuse.
Street Commissioner—Newton Ives.
Health Officer—Hiram Greenwood.
Collector—Herman Kotherman.
Marshal—J. E. Bently.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

John Galloway, a prominent business man of Saybrook, was adjudged insane today.

A NEWSPAPER BLAZE.

QUINCY, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—A fire in the *Daily Herald* office last night damaged the building and material. It was probably incendiary.

BODIES RECOVERED.

PEORIA, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The bodies of Dudley Francis and his two sons have been found floating in the Illinois River at Mossville, near the place where they were supposed to have been drowned the 27th of April. A reward of $500 had been offered for their recovery by the brother of the dead man, John H. Francis, of Peoria.

MICHIGAN.

A MURDEROUS MANIAC.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Joseph Choreloes has of late acted strangely and appeared insane on religious topics. About 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Bolger, his landlady, was awakened and saw Choreloes standing in her room. After threatening to kill her he jumped into the cradle which contained two babies. Next he rushed into another room and nearly choked a young girl to death. Mrs. Bolger went to the girl's rescue and received a severe wound from a stick of wood. At last three boarders and her husband came to her assistance and locked Choreloes in a room, but he broke the door, tore the top off a table, and seized a chair, with which he attacked them all. Bolger fired a revolver, shooting him in the breast. He ran out and finally fell fainting on a doorstep. He may live. Two of the boarders were injured, and one had his nose nearly cut off.

A TOLL-COLLECTOR KILLED.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 5.—George Osborn, toll-collector, at Portage Lake bridge, in the Lake Superior copper country, was shot and instantly killed last night while attempting to collect toll. The perpetrators are unknown. Three suspects have been arrested.

HIGH LICENSE AT EAST TAWAS.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Six thousand three hundred dollars were paid for licenses by twenty-one saloons at Au Sable today.

IOWA.

AN EX-TREASURER INDICTED.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 5.—[Special.]—The grand jury, in session at Iowa Falls, Saturday brought in seven indictments against ex-County-Treasurer Philo J. Cown for alleged forgery. Mr. Cown held the office two terms. His Deputy, F. W. Race, was exonerated, and his bondsmen released him.

INDIANA.

TRAGEDY IN PARKE COUNTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—Near Lena, Parke County, this afternoon T. D. White was shot and instantly killed by Samuel Jackson at the latter's residence. It is reported that White first fired two shots at Jackson.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

At Elkhorn, Wis., yesterday Dudley Harriman, [redacted]ident, aged 88 years.

Mrs. Samantha Tyler, one of the oldest residents of Elgin, Ill., died Sunday, aged 86 years.

AN ALLEGED EMBEZZLER BROUGHT BACK.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—Harry Lee, indicted for embezzlement, arrived today from Toronto in charge of officers, and is now in jail.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year....$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month....1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year....5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year....5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet....2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages....2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year....1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For 5 weeklies (one free to agent)....5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Foreign and Domestic. Per Copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper....2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper....4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1321 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Hobbies."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska in "Camille."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Stranglers of Paris."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Miln in "Hamlet."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin."

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, near Dearborn. Dramatic Readings by Mr. George Riddle.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front. Game between the Chicago and St. Louis Reserves.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 126, R. A. M.—Members are hereby notified that the funeral of our late Companion, Wm. McVicker, will take place at the hall of Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday, May 6, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of Chapter are requested to meet at Richard Cole Lodge hall, Kedzie-st., near Archer-av. Per order
FRANK KNIGHT, H. P.
E. F. NEWELL, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

THE French municipal elections, which occurred Sunday, resulted in the success of the Moderate Republicans.

THE ship Iron Cross, which arrived in Queenstown, Ireland, yesterday, from Java, reports five deaths from cholera during the voyage.

ANOTHER heavy failure occurred in London yesterday. The Ceylon Company went under. It owed $2,000,000 to the defunct Oriental Bank.

THE Chicago carpenters, who threatened to strike yesterday unless their wages were raised from $2.50 to $3 per day, failed to carry out their threats.

THE twenty-second anniversary of the defeat of Maximilian's French army at Pueblo by the Mexicans was celebrated throughout Mexico yesterday with much display.

GEN. CHALMERS will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Mississippi District next fall. It is expected that he will have the united support of the party.

GEN. LEHENDORF, of the Emperor William's staff, conveyed an autograph letter from the German monarch to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her recent visit to Darmstadt.

AT the meeting of the Council last evening a list of committees for the year submitted by Ald. Ryan was adopted by a vote of 26 to 9. The leading ringsters control all the important committees.

BELL, one of Court-Clerk Stephens' assistants, who failed to make proper record of Judge Williamson's action in the case of Dunn, the indicted judge of election, says it was "all a mistake" on his part.

SENATOR VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to restrict aliens and foreign companies and corporations in the ownership of public lands and of any land in the Territories.

THE Dominion Government proposes to make a thorough investigation of the ice movement in Hudson's Bay at this time, with a view to ascertain the feasibility of making a harbor there for Canadian commerce.

DURING the last month there were 1,025 deaths in Chicago, being 103 more than for the month of April, 1883, and 120 more than for March of this year. There were thirty-seven deaths from diphtheria and twenty-six from scarlet-fever.

IT is pretty generally understood that Maj. James A. Connolly, of Illinois, will decline the Solicitorship of the Treasury, for which position he has been nominated by President Arthur. The nomination was confirmed in the Senate yesterday.

THE Senate committee having in charge the Agricultural Appropriation bill will recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for sorghum experiments, $20,000 for artesian wells to reclaim arid land, and $15,000 to encourage silk-culture.

JOSEPH ALLEN, the man arrested in Canada in connection with the Crouch murder at Jackson, Mich., was discharged from custody yesterday. The evidence offered at the preliminary examination showed that the case against Allen was a trumped-up one, and was perhaps concocted in order to divert attention from other persons thought to be concerned in the crime.

JOSEPH HUGHES, a colored man, residing at Mount Serrat, Johnson County, Mo., mortally wounded two men of a party who surrounded his house Saturday night and threatened to horsewhip him for an alleged insult to a white woman.

FRANCE is likely to pick a quarrel with Morocco with a view to further encroachments on Moorish territory. The immediate cause of the difficulty is the refusal of Morocco's Sultan to remove a provincial Governor at the request of France.

MICHAEL DAVITT has, it is said, determined to retire from Irish politics. He will take up his residence in Australia. The reason for Mr. Davitt's withdrawal is the uncompromising opposition of Parnell to his scheme for the nationalization of land.

THE aggregate of clearances in twenty-seven leading cities in the United States during the last week was $1,146,992,321, being an increase of 4.9 per cent over the aggregate for the corresponding period of last year. There was a decrease of 8.5 per cent outside of New York City.

"CALAMITY" WELLER, of Iowa, objected yesterday in the House to the consideration of a resolution, recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee and by the President, appropriating $10,000 for the entertainment of the members of the Siamese Embassy now on a visit to this country.

THE late William H. Fogg, of New York, by his last will and testament bequeaths $1,000,000 to his widow on condition that she accepts it in lieu of dower in real estate and in lieu of all claims on his personal estate. The remainder of his property he leaves to his sisters, nephews, and nieces.

FRANCE will enter into arrangements with England with reference to Egypt on condition that a date for the withdrawal of the British troops shall be definitly fixed, and that France and Italy be allowed to participate with England in the management of the financial and judicial affairs of the country.

WILLIAMS, of Alabama, whose speech in Congress on the late Representative Herndon has caused so much amusement, says that he is not the author of it. The speech, he says, was written by a lady. He read but a few pages of it in the House, and had the whole of it printed in the *Congressional Record*.

THE losses caused by fires in the United States and Canada during the month of April of this year aggregated $10,300,000, against an average for the last nine years during the same month of $7,500,000. Since the 1st of January the losses have amounted to $37,550,000, being $6,000,000 more than for the same period in 1883.

A VIOLENT wind and rain storm passed over portions of Iowa and Illinois yesterday morning in a southeastern direction. At Davenport several houses were unroofed, and two persons are reported to have been killed and many injured. The wires were prostrated in the storm-belt, and it is difficult to obtain details of the destructive effect of the storm.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the trial of Neal McKeague for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Willson at Winnetka, near this city. The whole day was spent in an effort to select a jury. The venire was exhausted, and when the court adjourned not one juror had been selected. Most of those summoned had read of the case and had formed an opinion.

AT the meeting of the Springer Committee yesterday a letter was read from ex-Senator Kellogg asking that an investigation concerning his alleged connection with the star-route frauds should be begun. The committee did not evince any disposition to accommodate Kellogg, but Springer was appointed a committee of one to confer with him in regard to the matter.

CONGRESSMAN STEWART, of Texas, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to aid in extending the trade of the United States with the countries of Central and South America. Mr. Stewart believes in the construction of railroads which would directly connect this country with the Argentine Confederation.

THE Shipping bill was debated in the Senate again yesterday. Messrs. Miller (New York), Hale, Dawes, and Beck spoke, and there was a lively tilt between the two last-named. Dawes made reference to the fact that Beck was born in a foreign country. This roused the Kentuckian's ire. He referred to the reference as "a piece of meanness," and accused Mr. Hoar of "coaching" his colleagues.

MR. MARTIN RYERSON, of this city, formally presented the Lincoln Park Commissioners with a beautiful group of bronze statuary designed by Mr. John J. Boyle, the sculptor, yesterday. The gift will be placed in a suitable position in the park, of which it will be one of the chief ornaments. Mr. Ryerson made a neat presentation speech, and Mr. F. H. Winston returned thanks on the part of the Commissioners.

A LARGE number of artillery officers and students have been arrested at Moscow and St. Petersburg on a charge of Nihilism. It is thought that some of them were concerned in the assasination of Col. Sudeikin recently. The mistress of a school for women at St. Petersburg and the Secretary of the Board of Justice have also been taken into custody. A Nihilistic paper published by the students of Moscow University has been suppressed.

AT the meeting of the Council last night the Mayor submitted his annual message. It recommends an increased assessment in order to provide the funds necessary for properly carrying on the City Government; advocates the amendment of the State Constitution so that bonds may be issued for needed public improvements; and refers sympathetically to the saloonkeepers because they have to pay $500 license, reminding them that the Mayor tried his best to prevent it. The message recommends the designating of all thoroughfares running north and south as avenues, and all running east and west as streets.

BY a vote of 9 to 6 a motion offered by Van Pelt in the Cook County Board, appointing one R. E. McClellan, of Normal Park, to look after the interests of Cook County in tax matters for the next ninety days, at a compensation of $490, was adopted. Those who voted against the motion were Mattocks, Leach, Senne, Niesen, Klehm, and Donnersberger. The resolution is the first move of the "gang" in the matter of introducing the paid-spy system in defiance of the rules of the board, the sum of money to be appropriated being only a partial amount, and that itself placed $10 beneath $500 in order to evade the provision that makes a two-thirds majority necessary when sums of $500 and over are voted away.

THE Chicago produce markets were irregularly higher yesterday, but with not much activity except in wheat, which was the subject of a bull movement both here and in New York. All fell back in the afternoon. As compared with Saturday they closed higher to the extent of 7¼ cents on pork, 2½ cents on meats, 1⅛ cents on wheat, and ⅜ cent on corn, while lard, oats, and rye were unchanged. Barley was nominally weak.

ANOTHER informer has turned up in Ireland. Thomas Moran appeared on the witness-stand at Sligo yesterday to testify against P. M. Fitzgerald and ten others alleged to be concerned in Invincible murder plots. Moran swore that P. J. Sheridan, now in America, swore him into the society at Tubbercurry. Fitzgerald, he said, was a leader, and went from London to Ireland to settle difficulties between the members of the society. Sheridan used to visit the place where the society met in the garb of a priest. Two of the local leaders, Moran swore, are now in America. They were James Lyons and Pat Reynolds.

PAUL, who was the Readjuster candidate for Congress in one of the Virginia districts in November, 1882, and who received 300 votes more than his Democratic opponent O'Farrall, was declared not elected yesterday by the House. O'Farrall was given the seat. This is considered to be the most flagrant outrage perpetrated by the present Congress. There was not a particle of evidence offered before the committee to show that Paul's majority was not an honest one, yet the Democratic members of the Elections Committee, with one exception, Cook of Iowa, decided to throw out 600 votes cast for Paul, on the ground that those who cast them had not paid their poll taxes. It was gratuitously assumed that all who had not paid this tax, and who voted, cast ballots for Paul. Judge Cook, the Democrat above referred to, protested vigorously against the report of the majority giving O'Farrall the seat, but to no purpose. It is expected that O'Farrall will vote to sustain the Morrison Tariff bill. Mr. Paul has, since his election, accepted a judicial position. The question at issue was whether there should be a new election or whether O'Farrall should be seated.

THE CONVERSE TARIFF SCHEME.

The bill which Mr. Converse, protection Democrat from Ohio, endeavored vainly to introduce into the House of Representatives the other day as a substitute for the Morrison bill consists mainly of two features: (1) The restoration of the repealed tax on wool, and (2) a reduction of 10 per cent of the duties now imposed upon foreign merchandise *when imported in ships of American registry*. The most notable effect of this bill would be to prevent any reduction of the tariff whatsoever at the present session of Congress, to increase the duty on one important item of raw material and to make clothing dearer, and to establish a basis for retaliatory measures by foreign countries with which Americans trade, and thereby complicate and add to the burdens of the people.

If Mr. Converse could get his wool tax on the people adopted he probably would not fight hard for the proposed remission of 10 per cent of duties on foreign goods brought to this country in American bottoms. He would probably be willing to abandon that part of the bill. What he wants is to head off any general reduction in the tariff on the necessaries of life, and, if possible, to secure additional bounty at public expense for wool-growers. The discrimination he proposes in favor of American ships was tacked on as a cover or pretext for the real object of the bill, and because he was convinced that an undisguised effort to increase taxes on clothing at this time would not be listened to even in a Congress which seems averse to any reduction of the tariff burdens.

The 10 per cent proposition, introduced into the Converse bill as a concession, would really operate to the injury of consumers. In the first place, it would be a subsidy to the shipping companies taken out of the revenue of the country to the extent they should avail themselves of the bounty thus offered to them. If it were possible under such encouragement to build up an American commercial marine capable of carrying all the goods imported into this country the 10 per cent rebate to the shipping interests would amount to about twenty millions per annum—a very neat little subsidy, indeed, to be abstracted from the people. In the next place, this step would lead to a disturbance of all our treaty relations, which, if adjusted, would only be on the basis of retaliation in kind; that would be a direct discrimination against American ships and American products. If the scheme were carried out to the full foreign goods would be brought to this country in American vessels, which would return empty to the European countries; and American products would be sent to foreign countries in foreign ships only, which would come back in ballast to this country. Both the American and foreign ships would have cargoes but one way, and the shippers and consumers would be compelled to pay the cost of two freights for one cargo in order to make the ship-owners good. Thus the American people, after granting a subsidy of $20,000,000 annually to ship-owners, would be required to abate the price of breadstuffs 10 per cent in order to enable the European consumers to pay the double freight, and at the same time pay a larger price for imported goods to share the loss on double freight required to transport them to the American coast.

It remained for a Democratic protectionist to invent so monstrous a scheme as this merely to prevent a reduction of war taxes on most of the necessaries of life, and to seek an increase of taxation on woolen clothing to the injury of both manufacturers and consumers and for the benefit of merely a handful of flockmasters. We do not think that the protected interests have ever avowed their selfishness so shamelessly; and it is significant that this outrageous proposition should have come from a leading member of the Democratic party, which these many years has put forth the most profuse professions of a desire to reduce and reform the tariff. If Mr. Converse represents in any considerable proportion the protection sentiment among the Democrats it is fair to conclude that harmony in that party on tariff matters is utterly out of the question. It would be much more honest to vote down the Morrison bill and leave the tariff where the last Republican revision left it until another Republican Congress shall undertake a further reduction. The Democratic protectionists may involve the Government in a gigantic scheme of ship-subsidies, may disrupt all existing commercial treaties, and may actually discriminate against the sale of surplus American products to foreign consumers, unless the Democratic effort to tinker the tariff be abandoned. The Converse scheme will only increase the popular apprehension that it is not safe to intrust any public affairs into Democratic hands, for the Lord only knows what the outcome will be.

NATIONAL WEAKNESS—A REMEDY.

The ground assumed by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, in his opposition to the amended Anti-Chinese bill was characterized at once by poltroonery and absurdity. Hitherto Eastern sympathy for the Chinese has been mainly a matter of maudlin sentiment, but Mr. Rice succeeded in giving it a very decided complexion of cowardice, combined with arrant nonsense. In brief, his reasons for opposing the bill were that if we keep out the British coolies—that is, the Chinese of Hong Kong, who are subjects of the English Government—that Government, in retaliation, will sent its ironclads to bombard our cities. It is astonishing that the House sat quietly by during this pusillanimous exhibition and allowed such declarations to go upon record without an indignant protest to accompany them.

Suppose we make the violent assumption that England would attempt this foolhardy performance in behalf of her Hong Kong celestials, whom she would rather have at home and whom she has allowed her own colonies to exclude without protest; suppose that a fleet of English ironclads should make their appearance in New York harbor and commence a bombardment of the city—what would be the result? Immediately half a million volunteers would be in arms and swarming over the frontier into the Canadian dominions. They would rush into those provinces from Nova Scotia to Manitoba like the irresistible sweep of a cyclone, carrying everything before it. They would capture those provinces in a short campaign, and hold them as security for a swinging indemnity. This Government would present a bill for exemplary damages, and it would have to be paid or Great Britain would lose the Canadian provinces. The English Government knows this, and with this salutary knowledge in its possession it would never undertake such a foolhardy operation, even if we excluded not only its Chinese subjects but its English subjects.

For the sake of flinging shell into New York Great Britain is not going to risk a retaliation which would cripple her in a manner she has not experienced since the days of the American Revolution. It will be a graver cause than the exclusion of pig-tailed Celestials that will induce England to imperil her commercial prosperity and cut off her means of subsistence. Mr. Rice and the other Eastern lily-livered sentimentalists may possess their timorous souls in confidence and dismiss their cowardly apprehensions.

But the possibility of some Power possessing ironclads and long-range guns bombarding our ports cannot be denied. If Bismarck, for instance, should send a fleet of war vessels armed with Krupp guns to New York or Boston, they could bombard either city at their leisure, and we have no guns that carry far enough to reach the hostile men-of-war; and Germany has no territory that we can seize. The same may be said of France, Russia, Italy, or even little Holland or Sweden, all of whom have formidable war ships, armed with powerful, far-reaching steel guns.

This possibility, remote as it may be, is none the less a possibility, and so long as it remains it is an element of danger, and a disgraceful one. It is a National humiliation that any Power, little or big, can take advantage of our weakness in guns and ships by the insulting threat to send a man-of-war into our harbors and bombard and fire one of our cities. So long as our harbors remain practically defenseless we invite this insolence and must put up with their threats, which are none the less insults because they do not carry them into effect. So long as we allow our navy and coast defenses to remain in their present impotent condition, just so long will it be impossible for this Government to have anything like a manly policy or to command the respect due to us from foreign Powers. In view of this humiliating position the present Congress should not adjourn until it has ordered a dozen of the most powerful steel guns from Sir William Armstrong's works and another dozen from Krupp's capable of carrying a ton ball to the longest range yet attained, and these should be distributed along the coast at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Charleston, San Francisco, and wherever they are most needed. This should be done at once, as we have not the means for manufacturing guns of this description at present, whereas Armstrong and Krupp can turn them out promptly, being in the business and having ample facilities at their disposal. This having been done, our Government should then turn its attention to the establishment of gun foundries and the construction of first-class fighting ships and cruisers, so that we may have a navy as well as coast defenses, and be prepared to take care of ourselves in any emergency that may happen, as well as to insure ourselves against foreign threats, and insults, and aggressions. There is plenty of money in the Treasury for the work, and there is no reason why it should not be so applied. Instead of hunting about for methods of squandering the surplus revenue, Congress will satisfy an impatient and disgusted people by devoting a portion of it to the strengthening of our seaboard defenses so that a great Nation of sixty millions of people may no longer be exposed to the snubs of any little contemptible Power on earth. Such an appropriation might also relieve the timorous soul of Rice, of Massachusetts, and debar him in future from advertising our naval weakness and urging it as a reason for National cowardice.

DETERIORATION OF PURITAN STOCK

A pamphlet has recently been published by Dr. John Ellis in which he discusses the deterioration of the Puritan stock in New England and its causes. His statistics are suggestive. They embrace the period from 1876 to 1881, and show that during these six years the deaths among native Americans in Massachusetts exceeded the births by 29,796, while among the foreign-born population births exceeded deaths by 87,824. From these figures he deduces the conclusion that "the foreign-born inhabitants of Massachusetts, numbering less than one-fourth the population of the State, gave birth to more than one-half of the children born in the State." It will be remembered that Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, after his defeat for Governor last fall, gave expression to the same idea in another form by consoling himself that Massachusetts would soon be a Democratic State, as Yankee mothers could not compete with Irish mothers in swelling the population.

That the Puritan stock has deteriorated there is no doubt. At the present rate of deterioration it is only a question of time how soon it will disappear. Sixty years ago a Yankee family usually consisted of six to ten children; a generation later the number had declined to three or four; at present the number of children ranges from none to three—usually one or two. The causes of this deterioration lie on the surface, and the most fruitful one is the great increase of wealth. In the old times, when wealthy families were the exception, large families of vigorous children were the rule among the native-born New-Englanders. Wealth has brought idleness and effeminacy along with it, as it always does. The rule is almost universally true that wealthy families have few children, and they feeble and spindling. In poor families they swarm. Having wealth in profusion, there is no incentive for women to work. Having no necessity to labor, the women have no muscle or physical strength, and not having these essentials of health they become consumptives and dyspeptics, or weak, flaccid, nervous creatures, who are not fit to have children, or if they have them give birth to feeble little infants who speedily die off. More than this, the possession of too much wealth develops a dislike for children, as those small incumbrances involve nursery cares, constant attention, and anxious responsibilities which interfere with the pleasures of opulence such as society patronizes, European tours, concert and opera going, wining and dining, and the thousand and one frivolous inanities which make up the life of most rich women of fashion. In a wealthy woman's sphere, devotion to the demands of dress, fashion, and etiquet is more imperative than devotion to children, the result being that one or two children at most are the rule in families which two or three generations back were large enough to absorb nearly all the Scriptural names that are euphonious.

The fault, however, is not all with the women. The native population of most of the Massachusetts towns is composed of old men and women, advanced spinsters, and a few hopeless old bachelors, mostly too impecunious or shiftless to marry any one. The young, stalwart men do not remain in New England. There is little for them to do in farming. Manufactories are filled with Irish and Canadian French. In the cities there are not sufficient opportunities for them to rise. There being no inducements to remain in New England they leave for the West. Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are full of them, to such an extent that some cities and towns are more New England in character than the New England localities themselves. They are also pouring into Dakota, Montana, and other new areas in the Far West. With this constant outflow of resolute, able-bodied young men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and with the peculiar views of family engendered among women by increasing wealth, it is not so very remarkable that the Puritan stock is deteriorating. At present it looks as if the Irish and French Canadian stock will dominate New England before long, and Massachusetts and Connecticut very speedily.

MICHIGAN LIQUOR LICENSE A TAX.

Again we are furnished with eminent judicial authority that what are called "liquor-license" laws are simply *tax* laws, and hence do not confer any special privileges not previously enjoyed or available in the absence of the tax laws. This time the dictum comes from the Supreme Court of Michigan. One of the "license" laws of that State imposes an annual tax of $300 for the sale of spirituous liquors and $100 for the sale of malt liquors. This tax was recently contested on several grounds, and among others because the statute was passed at a time when the State Constitution prohibited the licensing of the liquor traffic. It is only with the last-named point we have any concern just now. It is admitted that the Michigan statute was passed by the Legislature at the time liquor licenses were expressly prohibited by the State Constitution. Concerning this the court says:

> The imposition of the tax upon the business of selling intoxicating liquor *is not a license*, and is not a violation of the Constitution of our State, as supposed by counsel for defendant. The business contemplated by the statute is selling liquors to residents of this State which are to be supplied from manufacturers out of the State. The statute does not create or authorize the business, but rather assumes its existence (whether lawful or not can make no difference), and, viewing the traffic with disfavor, the Legislature of Michigan, as has the law-making power of every civilized State and Nation during the last hundred years, by resort to the police power sought in various ways to prevent and restrain, by its enactments, the evil effects upon the State and society. The statute under consideration belongs to this class of legislation. Its object was to curtail the traffic, show legislative disapproval, and to a certain extent provide revenue to aid in ameliorating the evils which the trade has never failed to entail upon the community. It was for these purposes the tax upon the business was authorized, and for the enforcement of its collection the penalty in this case was imposed.

This is merely cumulative evidence of the correctness of THE TRIBUNE'S point that the liquor-license laws do not convey a special permit to sell or legalize a traffic which would otherwise be unlawful, and that hence prohibition opposition to the high-license laws, founded upon the theory of permission, is unwarranted. The very same construction of license laws was held by the Illinois Supreme Court in its decision in the Swarth case, and it was set forth explicitly in Judge Dickey's opinion. In the State of Ohio the issuing of licenses has been prohibited by the Constitution for more than thirty years. During most of that time the sale of liquor was continued without any legislation, and now a tax is imposed in spite of the express prohibition of licenses. The Supreme Court of the United States has held the same views; and on this point the Supreme Court of Michigan says further:

> The use of intoxicating liquor from the earliest ages has ever been regarded as a thing not to be encouraged. The ancients used wine in its simplest form, but since the discovery of alcohol it has required all the power the Government can exert to regulate and control its demoralizing effects. The train of evils which mark the progress of intemperance through the later years is too obvious to require comment. "It brings with it degradation of character, impairs the moral and physical energies, wastes the health, increases the number of orphans, paupers, insane, and criminals, undermines the morals, and smites its victims to the lowest depths of vice and profligacy." The excessive use of the article has always fallen under universal condemnation, and its use has long been so closely connected with its abuse as to render legal prohibition or regulation absolutely necessary for the protection of society. Prohibition has been tried in this State. Failing, however, to accomplish the result desired, the people have resorted to the more usual means of regulation and taxation, and which clearly come within the proper exercise of the police power of the State. State legislation taxing the sale of intoxicating liquors has been held valid and constitutional, under the police powers of the State, in every State where the question has been raised, and by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is the universal tendency of all the courts of all States to hold liquor-license laws to be tax laws. They are passed in the exercise of the police power of the State. They are not designed nor construed as granting a permit to sell liquor, but as restricting and regulating a privilege which already exists. The antagonism of certain prohibitionists to high-license laws is based solely on the assumption that these laws extend the sanction of the State to the liquor traffic. On the contrary, they assert the power of the State to interfere with that traffic, to limit it, to impose such conditions as will make it specifically amenable to surveillance, and to make it reimburse society by special taxation for the extra expense it entails upon local government. Those who are honestly in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic cannot consistently condemn laws which are intended to repress it. The opposition of prohibitionists to high-license laws would be comprehensible if such laws especially authorized the sale of liquor, and if liquor could not be sold except under the permission they are assumed to give. But THE TRIBUNE has demonstrated that such laws are not permissive, but restrictive, and hence they proceed upon the same lines as the prohibitionists, with the important difference that they are practical and efficient in restraining the excesses and abuses of the liquor traffic, while prohibition laws fail to accomplish the purpose in view in all liquor-drinking communities and increase the evils of dram-selling by making it an irresponsible pursuit, uncontrolled by the public authorities. The prohibitionists give no satisfactory reason why the liquor traffic should not be taxed, regulated, and restricted.

IOWA SOLID FOR BLAINE.

A few of the small number of anti-Blaine men in the recent Iowa Republican Convention are surprisingly happy. They have seized upon that philosophic doctrine which holds in the presence of any grievous calamity that it might possibly have been a great deal worse, and in this spirit are engaged with all the ardor of Mark Tapleys in making themselves as cheerful as possible. As proof that the Blaine victory was not as complete as it might have been they point to the fact that they are still left to tell the tale after the convention is over, and that they are feeling rather better than might have been expected. It would be a churlish spirit that would deny this species of consolation to gentlemen who traveled all the way from Washington to Des Moines to attend the convention, and who are now uncommonly anxious to show that their defeat was not so bad as it might have been.

It is undoubtedly true that the Blaine men in the recent Iowa convention might have done a great deal worse by their opponents than they did. They had an enormous majority in the convention, and might easily have added humiliation to the defeat of their antagonists, but as it was they were content to elect a solid delegation of Blaine men to the Chicago Convention and adopt a resolution declaring Mr. Blaine the choice of the Republicans of the State. This was all that was necessary to give the voice of the State unanimous expression, and in the spirit of good nature that always goes with overmastering power the convention did not see fit to go further and roll the anti-Blaine men in the dust of humiliation. Everything was done for an honest victory and nothing for mere revenge. Arthur was mentioned with praise, the names of all the prominent candidates were cheered, and the vote of the State was pledged to the nominee, whoever he might be.

Sentiment in Iowa on the Presidential question has only found expression within the last six or eight weeks. The State has been so busily engaged with the prohibition question and other local matters that up to two months ago scarcely anything was said on National politics, and this silence led many shrewd judges to suppose that the previous enthusiasm for Blaine had grown lukewarm; but when the matter was taken up in dead earnest it was found that the Iowa Republicans renewed their fight for Blaine just at the point where they dropped it four years ago. Of the ninety-nine counties in the State all but two or three were carried for Blaine, and subsequent developments make it clear that if a determined effort had been made the vote of the State might have been unanimous for Blaine in the State Convention. Twice before has the State gone for Blaine, but never with such unanimity of sentiment as in this year of grace. The only difference of opinion that appeared in the County Conventions was as to the policy of instructions, and this likewise was the only subject of debate in the State Convention. Some of the strongest Blaine men in the State were opposed to formal instructions. They held that it savored of the ludicrous to instruct a delegation to obey the practically unanimous sentiment of the State, and that men of sufficient intelligence to represent the State in a National Convention needed no other instruction than the implied declaration that Iowa expected every man to do his duty. As between this class of Blaine men and those who favored formal instructions a compromise was arranged and a resolution adopted declaring Mr. Blaine the choice of the Iowa Republicans. This was backed up by a solid delegation of Blaine men, and each of them understands as well as he ever did anything in his life that he has a ticket of instructions to the effect that Iowa expects him to do his duty and vote for Blaine.

Of course, in the votes in the convention the few anti-Blaine men sided with the Blaine men who were opposed to instructions. Hence the vote in regard to instructions was in no sense a test of the Blaine sentiment in the convention. The only test votes that disclosed the sentiment in regard to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine were those cast in the election of delegates. Several men of great personal popularity, but who were not at heart in favor of Blaine, were candidates under a pledge that they would vote for the Man of Maine as long as his nomination appeared to be probable. This was not satisfactory, and all these candidates were rejected. One of them was ex-Gov. Gear, a man of great personal popularity throughout the State and who would have been elected by a rousing majority had he been a first-choice Blaine man. Frank Hatton, too, was defeated by the votes of delegates who would gladly have been for him had he been ranked as friendly to Mr. Blaine. Despite the personal influences at work in favor of these gentlemen, and even against the pledge made on behalf of some of them that they would implicitly follow instructions, they were all rejected. On the other hand, the highest vote cast was received by Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the Des Moines *Register*, and it is not possible to explain this as the sole result of personal popularity. Mr. Clarkson has long been active in Iowa politics, and at times has been bitter and extreme enough to raise up for himself a host of political enemies. Yet he received nearly 200 more votes than the candidate next highest on the list. He received 804 votes as against 300 for the popular ex-Governor, John H. Gear. The explanation of this is, that more than any other man in Iowa Mr. Clarkson is known as preeminently a Blaine man, who has labored on behalf of his candidate in season and out with the most dogged persistence. He was the most active, aggressive, and unwavering Blaine man in Iowa, and for this reason, and this reason only, the convention gave him his highest vote.

THE TRIBUNE has reliable advices that the delegation from Iowa is individually a stronger delegation for Blaine than it was four years ago. Every man on the list was elected by Blaine men and as a Blaine man, and under the circumstances of their election it would be impossible for them to do anything else than support the Man from Maine to the last. Every delegate will come to Chicago knowing that Iowa expects him to do his duty, and every one of them knows precisely what that means. The delegation makes up a solid wall of Blaine men without a weak spot in it. The few anti-Blaine men in Iowa who are now engaged in extracting sunshine from the cucumber had better be industrious in the effort, for when the time comes it will be found that the vote of Iowa in the Chicago Convention will be, as it has been twice before, solid for the Man from Maine.

MOSES FRALEY, of St. Louis, whose bold operations in grain in this city necessitated a suspension a few days ago, has effected a settlement with his creditors. He will pay 50 cents on the dollar in cash and the other 50 in six and twelve months from date. This arrangement is all that could be desired, and is much more than seems to have been expected by some who always take a sombre view of things and persist in regarding every slip as a total wreck till the contrary is proven. The nerve exhibited by Mr. Fraley while on the right side of the market excited the admiration of very many who were not bold enough to follow where he led. He can now achieve the greater feat of commanding it after having been on the reverse. It is understood that the liabilities here aggregated about $150,000, distributed among twenty-two firms. Mr. Fraley's unusual course in offering his creditors dollar for dollar when he might have compromised at 33⅓ cents is high testimony to his honorable standing among business-men.

THE gold coin and bullion in the Treasury is $196,000,000, against about $212,000,000 April 1; $44,000,000 in gold certificates are held in the Treasury, and $101,000,000 are now outstanding, against $35,000,000 held and $104,000,000 outstanding a month ago. The number of silver dollars now in the Treasury is 180,314,065, an increase of less than 500,000 during the month; of silver certificates about $21,000,000, an increase of less than $500,000. Silver certificates outstanding, $116,374,231, or but a few thousand less than a month ago.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS has weaknesses in other directions than the silver dollar. He has thirteen clocks in his private office, some valuable on historical grounds, some on account of the workmanship, and others because of the material of which they are made. One made of lapis lazuli is worth its weight in gold. In his three residences and his office there are fifty clocks worth $30,000.

IT is altogether probable that Senator Don Cameron will not reach Pennsylvania in time to do Arthur much good. It looks very much as though the Cameron regency of the Keystone State had been terminated. Blaine is a first favorit among Pennsylvania Republicans, who are just beginning to ask themselves whether they have not honored the Camerons too much in the past.

WALTER EVANS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is so devoted to the ideas of civil-service reform enunciated by his chief that he considered it necessary, with the aid of the Gagers and custom-house officers of Kentucky, to boss the Republican Convention of that State. Mr. Evans is a model reformer.

THE Arthur Literary Bureau is now devoting some attention to Logan, because it is understood his friends and himself are friendly to Blaine.

PERSONALS.

Lord Garmoyle, who ran away from Fortescue, at latest accounts was in Constantinople as the guest of Earl Dufferin, and he threatens to extend his tour around the world, taking in the United States on the way. He is even promised, to the delight of the Anglomaniac dudes, at Newport and Saratoga during the coming season.

The late Sig. Sella, the Italian statesman, who is believed to have modeled his public life upon that of Gen. Grant, always steadily refused to receive gifts. He declined a $6,000 diamond snuff-box from the Emperor of Austria and a fine horse offered him by Victor Emmanuel. In fact, he would not take anything—not even a hint.

George Augustus Sala has been stuffing an American correspondent with an account of his manner of devoting his daily and nightly hours—so many to editorials, to correspondence, to reading and study, to dinners, to theatres, and so on—a full and regular routine, which suggests the surmise that the recent adoption of standard time must have put about forty hours into every day of Sala's.

When Senator Palmer, of Michigan, goes to New York and stops at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he always carries a loaf of graham bread in his satchel. Before going to his meals he cuts a couple of slices from the loaf and puts them in his pocket. At the table he pulls the bread out and has always something before him he can eat. In his house at Detroit he has a mill constructed on purpose to grind this bread, and at home he will never eat bread made from flour ground at any other mill. When he first came to Washington he was invited to so many dinner parties and was obliged to eat so much that he was distressed and sick most of the time. At a dinner party late in the season, however, he happened to notice that Senator Mahone skipped every other course and only barely tasted of the dishes he took. He profited by this suggestion, and since then, when invited to dine, he keeps his jaws in motion, but only nibbles at his food.

Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Baltimore, President of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society, has lately returned from a trip through some of the Southern States. He says: "The convict lease system, which exists in various forms in nearly all of the Southern States, is one of the evils of this enlightened age, and cries loudly for reform. Its effect is to foster crime and to debase the criminal beyond hope of recovery. The convicts are leased out, sometimes in gangs of 100, for the prosecution of public and private works anywhere within the State. Sometimes all the inmates of a penitentiary are leased out for terms of five, ten, or twenty years, and are quartered in stockades near their field of labor. The prisons also, as a rule, are filthy and bad. At Richmond, Va., the jail is eighty years old, utterly dilapidated, and unfit for use. At Norfolk I saw nineteen prisoners in four cells. In many of the jails further south the prisoners are very cruelly treated. The South is progressing and owes it to itself to get rid of this blight."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the crofters of South Uist, in the Hebrides, who gave evidence before the Crofters' Commission, and who have formed themselves into an association affiliated with the Highland Land Law Reform Association of London, have received summonses of eviction—a rather strong measure, which may have results not anticipated by the evictors. Evidence was, of course, given before the Commissioners on the express guarantee that the witnesses would be protected.

At a recent meeting in Birmingham Lord Randolph Churchill said the future program of the Tory party should be social reform, producing direct and immediate benefit to the masses. He had long tried to make as his motto the phrase used recently by Mr. Gladstone, "Trust the people." There were a few in the Conservative party who had still that lesson to learn and who did not yet understand that the Tory party of to-day must no longer be dependent upon the small and narrow class indentified with the ownership of land, but that its strength must be found and developed in our large towns as well as our country districts.

Mrs. Lyons, a London amazon, "missed" her shawl, and she made up her mind to find out the thief by means of the unfailing test of the "Bible and key." The door-key, with a piece of string attached, was accordingly laid inside the Bible, with the wards flat upon the leaves. Mrs. Lyons then closed the book, took hold of the part of the key which she had left projecting, and proceeded to pronounce the names of various "suspects," repeating after each name the following incantation:

> Turn, Bible, turn, turn round the key;
> Turn, key, turn, and show the name to me.

At the name of Mrs. O'Brien the key gave such a turn that it twisted itself out of her hand and fell on the floor. There are, however, several Mrs. O'Briens in her neighborhood—a contingency for which the test of the Bible and key seems to have been unprepared, and the confusion which naturally followed led to a "row" which the London Police Magistrate had to settle by several fines.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has addressed a circular of inquiry to the members of Parliament in regard to the Franchise bill. From the answers received it makes the following remarks concerning the inclusion of Ireland: "The question whether Ireland should or should not be included in the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Husband of the Late Princess Alice Secretly Married to a Russian Countess.

Gen. Gordon's Opinion of England's Policy—He Will Retreat Southward.

Fresh Arrests of Russian Nihilists—Lord Randolph Churchill's New Party.

GERMANY.

A LEFT-HANDED MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, May 5.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The great social sensation of court circles is that Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, the son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has suddenly and secretly concluded a left-handed marriage with the Countess Alexandrine Czapski, daughter of a Russian Chamberlain, Count Adam Czapski. She is 30 years old and of extraordinary beauty. She was formerly the wife of a Russian Secretary of Legation, De Kaleuine, and lately divorced. The ceremony took place April 30, after the ritual marriage of his daughter, the Princess Victoria, with Prince Louis of Battenberg. This left-handed marriage has caused the greatest sensation in the palace of the Crown Prince, for the Grand Duke was the intended husband of Princess Beatrice of England, but the rejection of the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister prevented the alliance.

POSTPONED.

BERLIN, May 5.—The National Liberal meeting has been postponed until the 18th, Von Benningsen and Dr. Miguel, the leaders, not being able to attend before.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO VICTORIA.

During the sojourn at Darmstadt of Queen Victoria the Emperor of Germany sent her Majesty an autograph letter. Gen. Lehndorf, of the Emperor's staff, conveyed the missive to the Queen. The Emperor expressed great regret at his inability to meet the Queen.

THE EMPRESS.

The *Borsen Courier* states that the Empress has suffered a relapse, and grave fears are entertained with regard to her condition. Prayers are offered at the Domkirche for her recovery.

CANARDS.

The *North German Gazette* says the rumors that the Czar will soon visit Berlin are Bourse canards.

EGYPT.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Post* understands that the conditions upon which the French consent to a conference with England upon the Egyptian question are that England will give up annexation and the protectorate; and, on the other hand, that France will recognize the services rendered by England in Egypt and acquiesce in the right of England to maintain the military occupation of Egypt until the reorganization of the country is completed. France stipulates that the withdrawal of the British shall be definitly fixed; before the occupation shall cease the Egyptian army shall be reorganized and be officered partly by British; that France and Italy must be allowed a share of influence in regard to the financial and judicial administration of the affairs of Egypt. France pledges herself not to interfere by arms with the affairs of Egypt, recognizing that England alone has that right.

EVACUATING KOROSKO.

Two thousand refugees have reached Assouan from Korosko, and more are coming daily. The evacuation of Korosko is proceeding quietly. Refugees from Khartoum are expected here in a few days. Several Bedouin Sheikhs and tribes will escort Col. Nortley, of the Egyptian army, in a reconnoissance along the banks of the Nile to maintain communication between Assouan and Dongola.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons this evening Sir Wilfred Lawson gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which censured the Government for the conduct of the war in Egypt. The amendment would regret that the House had declined to censure the Government for failing to take measures to relieve Gen. Gordon by military reinforcements.

THE CONFERENCE.

The preliminaries of the Egyptian conference are settled. The conference will meet at London the first week in June, and is expected to last three weeks.

THE WAR OFFICE PLAN.

Gen. Wolseley advises that Gen. Graham be placed in command of the autumn expedition to Khartoum if an English force is sent. The War Office plan is that 5,000 troops start from Assiout for Khartoum about the end of July.

GEN. GORDON SAYS ENGLAND'S COURSE MEANS INDELIBLE DISGRACE.

The Parliamentary documents just published include the dispatch to the British Minister to Egypt from Gen. Gordon, dated Khartoum, April 14, in which he says: "So far as I understand the situation you state there is no intention of sending relief here or to Berber. You refuse me Zobehr Pasha. I consider myself free to act according to circumstances. I shall hold on here as long as I can. If I can suppress the rebellion I will do so, otherwise I shall retire to the equator and leave you the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of Sennaar, Kassala, Berber, and Dongola, with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi under great difficulties if you would retain peace in Egypt."

The documents included a telegram from Col. Stewart to Sir Evelyn Baring, in which he says: "Gen. Gordon has acquainted me with your intention not to relieve Khartoum. It is proposed that I shall go to Berber, trusting to the success of your negotiations for opening the Suakin and Berber routes. Doubting, however, the success so far as the Berber road is concerned, unless it is opened by advancing troops, I am inclined to think my retreat safer by way of the Equator, and shall therefore follow Gen. Gordon's fortunes."

Vice-Consul Power also telegraphed the Minister: "I shall follow Gen. Gordon to the Equator. It is a less risky route; but should the Arabs possibly reach Berber we would be entirely blockaded on the north, east, and west."

RUSSIA.

FRESH ARRESTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—The arrest of persons known to be Nihilists or suspected of connection with the order continue without abatement. A very large number of artillery officers have been arrested on the charge of being connected with the murder of Col. Sudeikin. The explanation of these arrests is that De Gaieff, who assassinated Col. Sudeikin, was himself at one time in the artillery service.

Several more students have been arrested at Moscow, and the first number of a newspaper published by the students in Moscow University, the *Cheski Strowak*, has been seized.

The Secretary of the Board of Justice and the mistress of the School for Women, in St. Petersburg, have also been arrested.

A NEW PARTY.

PROJECTED BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, May 5.—John Eldor Gorst and Henry Cecil Raikes, Conservative members of the Commons, have joined Lord Churchill in withdrawing from the Conservative union, their aim being to form a new party, the leading principle to be the adoption of a conservative democratic program. Churchill asked Salisbury to consent to the establishment of a central council, which shall guide the electoral organization, advocate free education, and prepare measures having in view the subordination of the land question to social topics.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

CRITICISM ON THE CONDUCT OF THE CITY OF ROME.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Observer* is astonished that the steamer City of Rome did not follow up the information from the sailing vessel that reported having some of the crew of the State of Florida aboard, and attempt to elicit further facts. The *Observer* says the importance of the matter would justify even the delay of the Rome's passage; but, the fact is, the growing mania for swift trans-Atlantic passage has taken away from skippers the interest which they formerly took in speaking vessels, even when, as in the case of the State of Florida, a feeling of humanity would naturally stimulate curiosity. No explanation is yet forthcoming of the strange silence of the officers of the City of Rome.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DAVITT ABANDONS POLITICS.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Michael Davitt has abandoned politics and goes to Australia.

The reason assigned for his change of residence is the dispute between Davitt and Parnell as to the nationalization land scheme.

ARRESTED.

Michael Lydon, of Maamtrasna, was arrested today under the Crimes act.

FENIANS ARRAIGNED.

Fitzgerald and ten other Fenians were arraigned at Sligo today, charged with being Invincibles and with murdering landlords and others. Thomas Moran, an informer, and a friend of Sheridan, testified that when he joined the Invincibles he was sworn on a knife, and the terms of the oath pledged him to secrecy, implicit obedience to the leaders, to act when called upon, and to deal death to all tyrants. He connected Fitzgerald with the Tubbercurry branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood by swearing that Fitzgerald came to Tubbercurry from London to settle some differences.

The prosecution stated that James Lyons and Pat Reynolds, now in America, were local leaders of the Invincibles.

Moran deposed that P. J. Sheridan visited Tubbercurry in the garb of a priest and formed an "inner circle."

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the British grain trade the last week, says: There are prospects of a good wheat crop. The trade in foreign wheat off stands is dull. There is little business in off coast cargoes. There were five arrivals; three cargoes were sold, and six withdrawn. There is no demand for cargoes on passage or for shipment. Sales of English wheat the last week, 58,121 quarters at 37 shillings 4 pence, against 66,836 quarters at 42 shillings 10 pence the corresponding period last year.

MEXICO.

CELEBRATING IN MEMORY OF A FRENCH DEFEAT.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 5.—The twenty-second anniversary of the defeat of the French army at Pueblo was celebrated with much display. Five thousand soldiers, the department clerks, and Government specialist schools were in the procession. There were fireworks at night.

MOROCCO.

A QUARREL WITH FRANCE.

TANGIER, May 5.—The friendly relations between France and Morocco are ruptured. The cause is the refusal of the authorities of Morocco to dismiss the Governor of Wazan at the demand of the French representative. The French Legation has hauled down its flag.

CABLE NOTES.

Giovanni Pratt, the distinguished Italian poet, is dying.

The Ceylon Company, of London, has failed. It owed the Oriental Bank $2,000,000.

The ship Iron Cross, which has arrived at Queenstown from Java, reports five deaths from cholera.

Manager Curchod, of the Banque Union Vaudoise, Lausanne, Switzerland, has been arrested. The bank sunk $800,000 in speculators' accounts.

The French municipal elections have been held, but there will be no material change in the Paris Council. The large towns gave majorities for the moderate Republicans.

Russia, Germany, and Austria are discussing common measures looking to the supervision, production, and sale of dangerous explosives. England and France are not invited to participate.

During a heavy thunderstorm yesterday afternoon in the southern part of London a ball of fire fell in the street and burst with a loud report, terrifying the residents for miles around, and particularly those who witnessed it.

THE "NEWS-JOURNAL."

Charles M. Steele Appointed Receiver for a Cincinnati Newspaper.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—[Special.]—Charles M. Steele was today appointed Receiver of the *News-Journal* by Judge Peck, of the Superior Court. The petition upon which the appointment was made represented a claim of $300 for services as Columbus correspondent. It averred that the company were in debt to the amount of from $60,000 to $70,000, and were increasing their liabilities daily, without any prospect of being able to meet them. The appointment of a Receiver was by common consent of all concerned. Mr. Steele, who was selected for that position, has been the business manager of the paper since the retirement of ex-Gov. Underwood. The *News-Journal* was started eighteen months ago as the Cincinnati *News*. Its mission was to disseminate pure Democracy and represent the better elements of the party. A score or more of prominent Democrats subscribed for its stock. Gov. Hoadly was one of them. There was general dissatisfaction with the *Enquirer's* alleged unreliability in political matters, and the new paper made its appearance under favorable auspices. When the *Commercial* and *Gazette* consolidated the *News* purchased the Associated Press franchise belonging to the *Gazette* and became the *News-Journal*. It has failed to become a paying institution through the inexperience in the newspaper business of its managers and their conflicting political ambitions. Ninety-five per cent of the subscriptions for stock have been called in, some of the stockholders have refused to pay the late assessments, and they are all tired of the enterprise and glad to get out on any terms. It has been the talk today that the paper would be sold within a week, and that John R. McLean would be the buyer. What he would do with it if he gets control is not known.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Ruins at Brisbin, Pa.—Rain Extinguishing the Forest Flames.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 5.—A large number of people visited the ruins at Brisbin yesterday. The rain has dispelled fears of a renewal of the fire. A strong appeal has been made for immediate aid. Hundreds are compelled to sleep in their clothes, having no bed-covering or bedding. Money is needed to provide shanties. The citizens of Houtzdale and the neighboring towns are doing their best, but, with a population suddenly doubled with refugees from Brisbin, they are unable to do all that is necessary, and are compelled to appeal to charity.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 5.—The bridge over the Schuylkill River at Rogers' Ford was burned Sunday. Loss, $8,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—Ralph Bagaley, President of the Arthur Lumber Company, of this city, returned from the scene of the conflagration in Elk County this morning, and reports the destruction great. He estimates the loss in Elk County alone at over a million dollars. The heaviest losers are the mill-owners. Hall & Kaull, of Pine Run, suffer to the extent of $50,000, and Dr. L. M. Otto, of Williamsport, loses $60,000. The mill of William Goetz, at Swiss Mount, was entirely destroyed, together with a number of buildings and a large stock of lumber. Goetz has been missing since Thursday, and it is believed he perished.

READING, Pa., May 5.—The last of the Blue Mountain fires, along the northern line of Berks County, was extinguished today.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 5.—Rain extinguished the fires in this vicinity.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 5.—The Village of Gilmore's Depot is desolated. Nothing remains but the smoldering feed-barns. The residents are compelled to sleep in the barns. Many spent the night in the mill, sleeping on the sawdust. The people of the village have lost everything.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 5.—The fire in the woods at Dartmouth is burning from 100 to 200 acres.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 5.—It is estimated that 1,000 acres of woodland were burned here. The damage is about $50,000.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., May 5.—The forest fires on Long Island have been extinguished by rain.

Incendiary Fires at Lincolnville, Ind.

WABASH, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—Incendiaries last night set fire to the store-room of Peter Dugand, a merchant at Lincolnville, this county, and before the flames were discovered they communicated to the oil-room, causing several barrels of kerosene to explode, wrecking the building, and enveloping the ruin in a mass of fire. The loss is over $5,000; insured for $3,000.

The Fire Loss for April.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* reports the fire loss of the United States and Canada for April to be $10,300,000, against the usual average for April for nine years past of $7,500,000. Since January the loss has been $37,500,000—about $8,000,000 more than for the same four months of 1883.

Other Blazes.

ST. JOHN, Que., May 5.—Blackburn & Rowe's stone-chinaware factory was burned this morning. Insured for $13,000.

HONESTER, Mass., May 5.—The Pebbley Beach House was burned this morning. Loss $10,000.

SHELBURNE, Ont., May 5.—The Royal Block building burned tonight. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

THE TURF.

Entries for the $10,000 Purse for the 2:20 Class at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5.—[Special.]—Thirteen entries have been received, and the list is closed for the guaranteed $10,000 purse for the 2:20 class at Charter Oak Park during the grand circuit meeting beginning the last week in August. The date is to be decided by the park managers. All horses having not better than a 2:20 record May 1 are eligible, and must be named by Aug. 12. The association guarantees a purse of $10,000, but if all owners who have sent their names make the several payments to complete the entrance fee of $1,000 each the association will have $13,000 to be contested for. It will be divided, 50 per cent to the first, 25 to the second, 15 to the third, and 10 to the fourth. Under the terms of the race any owner who has entered may name any horse either owned or controlled by him Aug. 12, provided he is eligible in the 2:20 class. Under these circumstances and with the possibilities of fresh purchases within the next ninety days, it is impossible to determine what horses may be named, and for the same reason it is useless to mention the noted horses in the stables of the parties entering, from which they might choose. The thirteen who have made their initial deposit for the right to enter horses for this purse are: M. M. Hedges, R. A. Compton, W. H. Snyder, W. S. Rydabock, and W. B. Hanson, all of New York; J. J. Bowen, of Boston; B. L. Sheldon, of Rochester; J. H. Temple, of Rivington, L. I.; R. B. Conklin, of Greenport, N. Y.; Frank Dubme, of Cincinnati; Eugene Rood, of Milwaukee; F. H. Kemp, of Kansas City; and William Armstrong, of Almont, Mich.

Spring Race Meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5.—The spring race meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association was continued today. The weather was warm and the attendance very good. The track was heavy.

In the Club Purse, $250, mile, Centennial won, Zamora second, Beauty third. Time, 1:53¼.

For the Kennesaw Stakes, for 3-year-old colts and fillies, one and one-eighth miles, the starters were Farrandole and Billy Gilmore. The betting was Farrandole $100, Billy Gilmore $20. Gilmore took a lead of a length, and held it to the half-mile pole, where Farrandole passed him. On the lower turn Farrandole quit, and Gilmore won easily by three lengths.

In the Club Purse, $250, mile and a quarter, Ferg Kyle won, Manitoba second, Col. Hepburn third. Time, 2:23¼.

The selling race, mile and an eighth, was won by Barnum, Boulevard second, Little Buttercup third. Time, 2:07. The winner was bought in for the owner for $1,055.

Clingstone's Brother.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—[Special.]—Clingstone has a full brother, born a couple of days ago at the farm of the Hon. J. P. Wiser, at Prescott, Ont. He is a sturdy, youngster, the picture of Clingstone. His mother Gretton and sire Ryadyk are both owned by Mr. W. J. Gordon, of this city, and they and the colt will be shipped to Cleveland in about a week.

CANED A PHYSICIAN.

An Atlanta Man Settles a Grudge Against a Doctor.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—Some time ago Mrs. Maxwell, a rich widow of Atlanta, rushed down the street one evening, shrieking, "O my daughter! Where is my daughter?" Friends seized her and brought her back home, where it was with difficulty her equanimity was restored. The lady was the widow of a rich miller named Butler, after whose death she had married Dr. Maxwell. She had a daughter, a miss of 14, to whom Mr. George W. Hoppie was paying some slight attention. The new father, however, saw matrimonial intent in Mr. Hoppie's visits and discountenanced them as far as he could. The young lady had stepped out for an evening walk when she was met by her lover, who proposed to solve the existing difficulties by immediate marriage. The girl's companions ran back and told her mother of what was going on, but the young couple were helped out of the city by friends, and were married that night. A few days later Dr. Gardner appeared upon the scene with a bill for medical services, the exact nature of which is not known. The bill Mr. Hoppie characterized as blackmail, and a feud ensued, which became the topic of social gossip. One day the Doctor was passing down Peachtree street when he was set upon by Hoppie, who had a cowhide which he used vigorously. This drew renewed gossip upon the alleged service for which the bill was rendered, with a conclusion unfavorable for the Doctor. The matter had pretty well died out until last week, when it was understood that Gardner had renewed his campaign against Hoppie, claiming payment for alleged services. Mr. Hoppie returned to his sanctum, but it was a piece of blackmail by which the Doctor sought to secure money. The Doctor yesterday wrote a letter to a friend of Hoppie in which some highly offensive charges were made, and which coming to Mr. Hoppie's ear, that gentleman decided to make a final settlement of the matter. Arming himself with a stout cane, he watched for Gardner, giving him terrific blows about the head and shoulders, under which the victim fell to the ground badly wounded. Hoppie was arrested, but subsequently gave bond, while the Doctor was carried home in what his friends claim to be a very dangerous condition. When the trial comes up the story of the medical bill will probably be told, and public curiosity gratified.

INTER-STATE DRILL IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 5.—Gov. Ireland, accompanied by his staff and numerous State officials, under escort of the Austin Grays, left tonight to attend the Inter-State drill at Houston, which opens tomorrow and continues five days. The Governor has promulgated a general order authorizing the military companies from any foreign country desiring to drill to enter Texas armed and equipped for the purpose.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.—While a car-load of Italian laborers was being hauled to the docks union men uncoupled the car. The Italians fled, and the unionists scattered before the police arrived. The Italian representative of the Central Labor Bureau at New York will not be allowed to communicate with his countrymen. He says they were hired in Italy.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—James Maxwell, of Harrisonville, Mo., killed his brother-in-law, John Lofforn, near that place Friday night. Yesterday he was arrested, and last night he committed suicide by taking poison. Maxwell wanted to marry Lofforn's sister, but the match was not looked upon with favor by her brother, and out of this fact the trouble grew.

UNDERTAKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—The National Convention of Undertakers will be held here May 28 and 29. Over 200 delegates are expected to be present from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and all the large cities of the country.

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—M. M. French, Assistant Claim-Agent of the Gould and Wabash systems in the vicinity of Muskogee, I. T., has been arrested here for forging names to claims and defrauding the company.

INDUSTRIAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—[Special.]—The differences between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association have assumed such a phase that a strike seems almost inevitable after the 1st of June. Owing to the depressed state of trade, manufacturers say, the workers must concede a reduction of 10 per cent in wages or the mills will be stopped. The workmen say business is not as slack as represented, and refuse to knock off anything from the scale now in force. Both sides are holding meetings and making preparations for the crisis. The workmen say they are better united than they were when the former strike was begun, have a fuller treasury, and will be able to make a longer and stronger fight. President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, is opposed to yielding to the demand of the manufacturers, and will lead the strikers. Ex-President Jarrett opposed the former strike, to which the workers attribute their failure. The public has settled down to the opinion that the controversy will result in a strike and a long season of idleness at the iron mills.

The Carnegie Brothers will build another furnace this season, making five in all, at their Braddock works.

THE CALUMET CLUB.

Sixth Annual Meeting—Election of Directors.

The sixth annual meeting of the Calumet Club was held last evening, and the polls were open for the election of officers from 4 until 9 p. m. There were really but two tickets in the field, but the younger members put up various tickets, many merely in the way of a joke, swelling the number to a dozen or more. The attendance at the business meeting was very large and President Edson Keith occupied the chair.

The Board of Directors, in presenting the statements of the Secretary and Treasurer, stated that they showed the club to be out of debt and in a prosperous condition, with $8,688 assets in excess of one year ago. The present annual dues had been found sufficient to meet the increased expenses of the club, and enabled the use of initiation fees secured subsequent to Nov. 1, 1883, for the purchase of "The Calumet Club Building Association" bonds, of which the club now owns $3,500. The club had been in possession of its present house for a year, and its use by the members is best shown by their attendance, which from Oct. 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, inclusive, had been 20,982, an average of 118 each day. Death had taken from the membership during the last year the following: Thomas Hoyne, M. C. Draper, Lyman Blair, J. Condit Smith, Theodore J. Schneider, and Henry M. How.

The report of the Treasurer showed the following:

Cash on hand, $5,735; initiation fees, $19,050; interest on bonds, $134; other receipts, $26,446; bills receivable, $31,000; disbursements, $138,795; cash on hand, $1,110.

The Secretary's report embodied the house profit and loss account for the year, showing profits as follows: Restaurant, $983; wines and liquors, $1,450; cigars, $1,166; cards, $326; billiards, $3,417. This report also contained a statement of the assets, amounting to $40,857; and the liabilities, amounting to $30,967; also the following:

Total membership April 1, 1883, 630; members admitted during the year, 121; total, 751; died during the year, 6; resigned, 21; dropped, 3; regular members March 31, 1884, 690; non-resident members, 37; army and navy, 1; honorary, 3; total, 731.

A few minor changes were made in the by-laws, and an attempt was made to rescind the rule providing that residents of the city could be visitors of the club twice in one year. A lively fight was made against this movement and it was finally defeated. It was claimed that the real object of it was to exclude Chicago visitors from the club altogether.

An adjournment was taken until the tellers were ready to report, and the result of the election was declared as follows:

President, J. W. Doane; First Vice-President, Alfred Cowles; Second Vice-President, H. J. Macfarland; Secretary, Thomas E. Jenkins; Treasurer, C. J. Blair; Directors, William B. Keep, R. R. Martin, William Thompson.

There was a tie vote on the other four Directors, and the meeting took the matter up and selected Pliny B. Smith, James Van Inwagen, John M. Clarke, and John B. Hughes.

ST. LOUIS RAILROAD NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—The joint Western Classification Committee met today with a full representation. The purpose of this meeting is to harmonize the rates between roads both east and west of the Mississippi River and make them uniform. Plans were submitted and discussed, but no action reached. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

The cannon-ball train on the Wabash Road between here and Omaha was withdrawn today.

PENNSYLVANIA DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

KITTANNING, Pa., May 5.—Sol and George Haynes and Dan Mitchell, desperadoes and robbers, who have terrorized the people of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, and Clarion Counties in this State for some weeks past, and with whom Sheriff Stevenson and deputies had an encounter last Saturday, were arrested today at Springdale and taken to Freeport, where they were placed in jail.

FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO.

You can get a splendid seat at Gentile's studio, 81 State street, for $3, with a dozen cabinets and two panels.

"Wooden" and "tin" wedding goods and "kitchen outfits," egg-coddlers, Dalton's, 51 State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Angostura Bitters are indorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Landborg's Perfume, Eidelia.
Landborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

FINANCIAL.

Moses Fraley Offers to Settle with His Creditors Dollar for Dollar.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—Today Mr. Moses Fraley notified all his Chicago creditors that he was prepared to settle all his accounts with them by paying 100 cents on the dollar, and asked them to send their statements so he could clear his indebtedness off at once. The responses from his Chicago brokers showed how gratified they were by his announcement. Messrs. Charles Counselman & Co., one of Mr. Fraley's largest Chicago creditors, wired him: "Your settlement at 100 cents on the dollar is worthy of yourself, and you have as many friends in Chicago as ever." Mr. Fraley was the recipient of many congratulations from his St. Louis friends on the floor, who were loud in their praise of his upright, manly course in the matter.

Speaking of his settlement Mr. Fraley said: "I am prepared to pay every cent that I owe. Just as soon as I receive statements of how my accounts stand I will pay out $330,000. To New York alone I will pay $180,000. This is all outside of the margins I had previously put up, and which, of course, were absorbed by my losses. I could have settled at 25 cents on the dollar, but I refused to do so. I had three lawyers who told me I need not pay a cent, and what I owed could not be secured from me by law. But I preferred to have a clean record and to be rather known as the 100-cents-on-the-dollar man."

Horseshoe Pad Company.

The Horseshoe Pad Company, of which Albert Crosby is President and D. McLean manager, has had its business closed up by creditors on numerous attachment suits. Half a dozen employes of the concern, whose claims aggregate about $600, brought suits against the company before Justice Brayton yesterday, and had Constable Hartman take possession of the office furniture at No. 102 East Washington street. The furniture is of the finest, and one would imagine on entering the office that the company was doing a very thriving business. In one of the higher courts Daniel Forbes & Co., wholesale leather dealers, brought an attachment suit for $2,800, on the strength of which the pad factory at the corner of Kinzie and La Salle streets was closed. About ten men were employed there. The liabilities of the company are from $5,000 to $10,000 and the assets only nominal. The company was organized only a few months ago to manufacture and sell a patent horseshoe pad, but the business is said to have been badly managed from the start. One of the employes said yesterday that Crosby had sunk $13,000 in the venture.

Crowded to the Wall.

NEW YORK, May 5.—An assignment was filed today by Henry T. Hart & Co., upholstery, No. 39 Union Square, to Ellis S. Yates, giving preferences amounting to $97,000.

NEWTON, Kas., May 5.—[Special.]—R. M. Hamill, a leading dry-goods merchant, made an assignment here today. Liabilities, $20,000 to $30,000.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—In the Shaw Brothers' failure case Judge Field made an interlocutory order that the report of the assignee be filed by June 24, a disposition of the case that a majority of the creditors desire.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Locomotive Blown to Pieces at La Monte, Mo.

LA MONTE, Mo., May 5.—About 11 o'clock this morning a terrible boiler explosion took place here, completely destroying all but the tender of a consolidator locomotive, No. 810, belonging to the Missouri Pacific Road. An extra freight-train left Sedalia at 9:30 this morning, Dennis Sullivan, conductor, and M. Kane, engineer. The train went on a side-track to meet the regular east-bound mail-train. After the mail-train had passed and while the conductor and engineer were attending to some telegraph business in the depot building the boiler exploded with terrible effect, doing very little damage to anything but adjacent fences and scattering the débris in both a northerly and southerly direction. The smoke-stack went down 400 yards north into a cornfield, while the steam dome was in a pasture 300 yards away. One piece is reported as having fallen about one mile north in the highway. The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery, as experienced men say that no flaws can be discovered in any part of the machine. Every break is fresh and smooth, as if cut by the sharpest sort of a tool. The locomotive was at the time carrying only the usual pressure of steam. The locomotive was annihilated nearly to the ground and the driving-wheels driven partially into the earth. At the time of the explosion there were about fifty people in the Baptist church which is about 300 yards north of the place of explosion. Worship had not commenced. The explosion sent a flue-pipe about twelve feet long and weighing about fifty pounds on the roof of the church, making a good-sized hole, and there it remained until late this evening. Miraculously and providentially no person was on or near the locomotive at the time of the explosion, consequently no one was injured in the slightest, except the wholesale fright experienced by every one of the villagers.

It is more economical to buy Durkee's Salad Dressing than it is to make a dressing; besides this, it is made of better materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it. Try it.

Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia. Ammonia.

"College of Physicians and Surgeons,"
C. B. GIBSON,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
Office, 81 Clark-st.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1884.

Price Baking Powder Co.:

Gentlemen: In Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure I have found on analysis considerable ammonia. Considering the *source* of ammonia, namely, that of *effete* and *decomposing organic matter*, and that it is not entirely dissipated in the oven, as has been conclusively proven in practice as well as by science, I should not think of using a powder containing *Ammonia* in my own family, nor of recommending it for general use, but would invariably prefer a Baking Powder made of wholesome materials, such as I have found *Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder* to be. Very respectfully,

C. B. GIBSON,
Analytical Chemist.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN Housekeeping Goods.

TOWELS.

100 doz. Twilled Towels (all linen), good size, 8c each; usual price, 15c,
150 doz. Damask Towels (extra large), 25c each; well worth 50c.
A lot of very fine Towels, worth $1.00 and $1.25, soiled, price, 50c each.

Table Linens.

50 pcs Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, 40c per yard, reduced from 60c.
25 pcs Loom Damask, 35 cts, reduced from 60c.
40 pcs. fine Satin Damask, bleached or cream color, now 75c per yard, never sold less than $1.00.
Also Special Bargain in Napkins from $1.00 per dozen.

QUILTS.

We still continue our Great Sale of Quilts, slightly imperfect in bleaching, at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00, well worth double.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

SHAWLS.

We are in receipt of a recent importation of Shawls, embracing the latest and choicest novelties of the different European markets, including a full line of
India Valley Cashmere,
India Valley Decca,
French Camel's Hair and Cashmere,
Persian, in great variety and new designs, from $5 up.
Plain Cashmere in all colors.
A complete assortment of Mourning Shawls.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Black Embroidered Cashmere Fichus,
And many other attractive novelties, all of which have been selected with great care as to styles, prices, etc. We cordially invite inspection.
Chas. Gossage & Co.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Greatest Bargain
EVER OFFERED IN
Gentlemen's Hdkfs.
"Odd Styles"
"Fancy Hem'd Stitched"
Sixty Styles to select from,
CHOICE 25c EACH.
These goods are of the best quality manufactured, and two-thirds of this large lot cost as high as $6.50 dozen, Wholesale price.
Retail price, 75c.
We advise an early selection, as the cream of the stock will soon be disposed of.
Put up in Fancy Boxes, containing one dozen each.

IN THE OVEN!
The testimony of a million housekeepers who have for years used
Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER,
And found it in all respects the best, is the strongest evidence that the public can have of its real worth. In the kitchen, in the family cakes and biscuits,
Shows Its True Value.
Manufactured by the
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
Ask your grocer for Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts. Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems. The Best Dry Hop Yeast.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE LA FARGE
Decorative Art Co.
33 East Seventeenth-st.,
North Side Union Square, New York.
Contracts taken, large or small, for
Memorial Stained Glass Windows,
Stained Glass of Every Description,
Mosaic, Repoussee, Wood Carvings, Embroideries and Hangings for Either Ecclesiastical or Domestic Purposes,
And every kind of Interior Decoration for Public or Private Buildings.
Examples of Mr. La Farge's work may be seen at—Trinity Church, Boston; St. Thomas' Church, N. Y.; Memorial Church, Hartford, Ct.; Church of the Ascension, N. Y.; Garfield Memorial at Williams College.
And the following private residences:
W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cyrus W. Field, R. L. Gibbes, M. D., F. L. Ames, Boston.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.
An Elegant Colored Panel Photograph, worth $5, will be given free this week with every dozen Cabinets for $5, at the STEVENS GALLERY, Nos. 108, 110, and 112 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.

THE WILLSON MURDER.

McKeague, Charged with the Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Willson, Arraigned in Court.

Scores of Men Cited to Appear to Serve as Jurors Excused—A New Venire Ordered.

Three Men Accepted by the Prosecution, but Not by the Defense—Judge Anthony's Rulings.

SCENES IN COURT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONER—A NEW VENIRE ORDERED.

A short, stout, and broad-shouldered young man with mild eyes appeared before Judge Anthony in the Criminal Court to stand trial on the charge of having willfully and deliberately taken the lives of James L. Willson and Clarissa Willson, the aged couple who were murdered under such singular circumstances at their home in Winnetka a few weeks ago. The defendant, Neal McKeague, has little in his general appearance calculated to excite suspicion in the mind of an unbiased observer. Had it not been known that he was the young man it would have been no easy matter to single him out. During the forenoon the greater part of the court-room assemblage seemed to be engaged in a search for the defendant, and, though they were satisfied with their selection, not a few were mistaken, for their eyes were fixed upon a harmless reporter who had accidentally taken a seat on that side of the court-room to await the more interesting developments.

THE PRISONER.

Neal McKeague is a man of genteel appearance. A phrenologist trying the case upon his natural gifts and proclivities as indicated by the even balance and shapeliness of his head would cast a vote in his favor, but his countenance does not indicate a high order of mental development. A thin, reddish mustache inclined to droop about the corners of an irregular mouth, with a tendency to display the teeth; short and bristly side beard, small and shallow blue eyes of bead-like brilliancy, curly light-brown hair parted near the middle, are some of his characteristic features. In manner he is self-possessed, calm, and apparently hopeful, but the face is not expressive, and therefore any deduction made from a study of its outlines must be more or less unreliable as to details. Still there are two points clearly shown in its expression—that the defendant holds firm to the belief that the trial must result in his favor, but the shadows which occasionally disturb the almost habitual smile leave ample room for the inference that he keenly appreciates the position in which he stands before the public.

IN THE COURT-ROOM.

When he entered the court-room none of the members of his family were present. About 11 o'clock his father, mother, and brother, accompanied by Miss Meyer, Miss Belle Hagan, and Miss Annie Matkin, came in and took seats to the left of the court and near the prisoner, the greetings being wholly informal. Later on the party received other augmentations, the female spectators being increased to ten or a dozen. McKeague kept a close watch upon the proceedings, but without emotion. With his head upon his hand, he languidly surveyed the surroundings. His face became much enlivened when a juror under examination declared that it would take a great deal of evidence to remove an opinion which he had formed to the effect that the defendant was innocent.

In the morning soon after court opened the court-room was well filled with spectators, but as the day wore on and nothing exciting was developed more than half the benches were vacated.

State's-Attorney Mills, who will conduct the trial in person, took his place promptly at the opening of court. He was without a legal assistant, but two detectives of the Pinkerton force and J. Appleton Wilson, the nephew of the murdered man, were present. C. M. Hardy and Col. John Van Arman appeared for the defendant.

MOSTLY CHEAP MEN.

The panel from which efforts were made to select a jury to try the case was composed of men of widely-different social standing and ability. Generally speaking, the collection was a very poor one, though a few citizens of the very best class happened to be included in the list of summonses. Both the competent and the incompetent seemed anxious to get excused, and many physicians' certificates were presented to show physical incapacity arising from chronic disorders, while others openly confessed their inability to do their duty as citizens, and managed to escape by asserting that they had formed opinions which it would require evidence to remove. Many were evidently honest in making these statements, most of them having read the papers very freely at the time of the murder. Judge Anthony seems to have anticipated this, and instead of excusing the jurors himself he referred most of their pleas to the attorneys. A frowsy-looking little German with rings in his ears said he had been in this country twenty-seven years, but could not understand English well enough to act as a juror. Other citizens of foreign birth admitted that the words "deceased," "defendant," and "survivor" left them in doubt as to whether reference was made to the dead or the living. Phil Armour, the pork-packer, was excused on the ground of an honest prejudice to be traced to the newspapers and some Winnetka butchers with whom he had talked about the case, and Wiley M. Egan, President of the Marine Underwriters' Association, was allowed to go his way on account of chronic neuralgia in the head and stomach.

"WORMING OUT."

After excusing one after another on the ground of prejudice, Judge Anthony became exasperated and asked one or two flatly whether he was to understand that they could not perform their duty as citizens. The answers not being satisfactory, he then asked very sternly: "Sir, you do not wish to serve on this jury, do you?"

"No, sir," was the prompt response which one made.

"And you went to the Judge's house to get him to let you off, didn't you?" asked Mr. Mills.

"I did, but he wouldn't do it," was the reply.

Although the attorneys had worked industriously at the adjournment of court a little after 5 o'clock only three jurors had been selected by the State, and these had not been confirmed by the defense. They were nevertheless placed under control of the Bailiff, and though they may yet be rejected they will have profited by their experience to the extent of two meals and a night's lodging at the expense of the county, the court having ordered that they should be closely watched and allowed to communicate with nobody.

EXHAUSTING THE VENIRE.

Forty-seven out of the venire of 100 were exhausted during the day, and as it looked as if the whole venire was to be exhausted without securing twelve men to try the case summonses were issued for 104 more to be in court today. Attachments were also issued for several who failed to respond when their names were called. Owing to the annoyance the court has already received these may expect little leniency today.

THE EXAMINATION.

THE VENIRE EXHAUSTED AND NOT A JUROR OBTAINED.

The examination of jurors began at half-past 10.

Thomas R. McKillip, a contractor, living at No. 623 West Twelfth street, had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty, and was excused by State's-Attorney Mills.

W. F. Herold, a butcher, living at No. 129 De Koven, couldn't talk English very well. Asked if he would hang a man found guilty of murder, he said he couldn't tell. The prosecution challenged him peremptorily.

Peter H. Nieman, a grocer at No. 428 Ogden avenue, was satisfactory to the prosecution, but Col. Van Arman brought out that he couldn't commence the trial with the presumption of innocence. In reply to the State's-Attorney he said he had formed an opinion from what he had read in the newspapers, but, if accepted, would be governed solely by the law and the evidence, and give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He had no prejudice against the accused. Col. Van Arman challenged him and the court let the juror go, ruling as follows:

JURORS WHO READ NEWSPAPERS.

It is provided by Sec. 14, Chap. 78 of the act relating to jurors, as follows: "It shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in the newspapers an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged if such juror shall state on oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict, according to the law and the evidence." If the statute had stopped here then all would have been well, and there would have been no difficulty and no chance for error or entanglements; but for some inscrutable reason, known only to a legislator of Illinois the statute goes on to provide as follows: "And provided further, that in the trial of any criminal cause the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion) shall not disqualify him from serving as a juror in such case if he shall, upon oath, state that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of this statement." Here it will be seen that, not satisfied with announcing the fact that the juror is not to be rendered incompetent by simply reading the newspapers and gathering therefrom an "opinion or impression" which any man would with the least modicum of brains known to the human species, the Legislature proceeds to complicate the simplicity of the juror's mind by adding that in order to render him qualified he must not have expressed to a single human being his "opinion or impressions" which he may have formed by reading about the transaction; and it further provides that the court may proceed to try him then for perjury, and the court must be "satisfied of the truth of such statement." Satisfied—how satisfied? Can any Judge in the State of Illinois assume that the answers given by a juror are false and say that he does not believe that the answers given by a juror to such questions as may be asked him relating to his competency to serve as a juror are true? This statute, the way it now reads, leads to nothing but a useless consumption of time over inquiries as to whether a juror has "expressed an opinion" about what he has read, and nothing like it is found in any other statutes in this country that we are aware of.

RULINGS.

The court ruled as follows in regard to opinions formed by reading newspapers:

If the juror has formed an opinion that the prisoner is guilty and entertains that opinion now, without waiting to hear testimony, then he is incompetent. But if by reading the newspapers or hearing reports impressions have been made on his mind unfavorable to the prisoner, but he has no opinion or prejudice which will prevent him from doing impartial justice when he hears the testimony, then he is competent.

In order to ascertain exactly what the conditions of the various jurors' minds were the court put to various jurors the following questions:

You say that you have formed an opinion or impression based upon newspaper statements which you have read?

Have you expressed an opinion as to the truth of the statements which you say you have read in the newspapers? [74 Ill., 366.]

Would you disregard what you have heard and read and render your verdict according to the law and the evidence?

You say that you have formed an opinion based upon what you have read. Now, notwithstanding that opinion, can you enter the jury-box and decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant upon the evidence which may be submitted to you, and upon that alone, uninfluenced by the impression or opinion which you say you have formed of the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

Would you disregard what you have heard and read and render your verdict according to the law and the evidence?

If a juror has no bias or prejudice for or against the prisoner and knows of no reason why he could not sit as an impartial juror and decide the case according to the evidence he is competent. [See 98 Ill., 476.]

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Philip D. Armour, of No. 2115 Prairie avenue, had read and heard about the case, and had formed an opinion from talking with butchers which would require strong evidence to remove. He had no scruples against capital punishment. In reply to Col. Van Arman, he said he couldn't start in with the presumption that the defendant was innocent, but if he found he was mistaken in his opinion he would change his mind. He didn't think he was a fair and impartial juror. In reply to the court he said he would, if accepted, decide according to the law and the evidence, but his opinion couldn't help having its influence until removed. A challenge by Col. Van Arman was sustained.

Charles D. Mosier, a photographer, living at No. 2726 Wabash avenue, said he was brought up a Quaker and didn't believe in hanging, but he thought the man who killed the Willsons should be strung up. He had formed an opinion which affected his judgment, and could not give the accused a fair trial. He was dropped.

Otto Klipp, a mason, living at No. 34 Burling street, couldn't read English, and was released.

Thomas G. Martin, a contractor, living at No. 580 West Taylor street, had an opinion, but the defense accepted him.

John T. Golden, a tailor, living at No. 116 Lytle street, was prejudiced by what he had read in the newspapers. He knew Mr. Mills, and might be influenced more by his speech than that of a stranger. He couldn't give the accused as fair a trial as if he had never heard of the case—would not be able to start with the presumption that he was innocent. He was excused for cause.

Berman Friend, of No. 55 Park avenue, a wholesale dealer in liquors, was not accepted because of his inability to understand English.

Henry Baker, of No. 713 West Adams street, believed what he read in the newspapers, had expressed an opinion, and didn't consider himself a fair and impartial juror. He was released.

Charles Gifford, of No. 2979 Indiana avenue, whose eyes were in bad shape, was excused on account of infirmity. The court, without referring to this juror, however, said he was very cautious about receiving the certificates of physicians, since he had known them to be presented and had ascertained afterwards that the jurors said to be infirm immediately returned to their ordinary business.

L. C. Platt, of No. 294 South Paulina street, a Board of Trade operator, had formed an opinion, but not a very strong one, and held it still. Col. Van Arman challenged him. While being interrogated by the court, the juror said his impression was that McKeague was innocent. Whereupon the State's-Attorney didn't resist the challenge.

August Dijon, of No. 318 West Harrison street, a saloonkeeper, lacked the necessary knowledge of English.

Wiley M. Egan got off on account of neuralgia of the head and stomach, saying that he was liable to an attack at any moment.

Charles Haas, of No. 2917 Vernon avenue, a dealer in flour and feed, had an opinion, and couldn't be as fair as if he hadn't it. A challenge by Col. Van Arman was sustained.

A SPECIAL VENIRE.

At this point the court said the panel was getting exhausted, and asked if there would be any objection to sending those excused into Judge Williamson's room and taking his panel. Col. Van Arman wouldn't consent to this.

A special venire for 100 was issued returnable this morning.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

William P. Fitzpatrick, of No. 425 South Leavitt street, a carpenter and builder, had formed an opinion from what he had read, but it wouldn't affect him in the trial. He would decide the case strictly according to the evidence.

Henry Brown, a gardener who lives on Taylor street, near Central avenue, had no opinion, and answered all of Col. Van Arman's questions satisfactorily, but said, after replying to one, "I don't believe in hanging."

"I am sorry to hear that," remarked the Colonel.

Morris Snydell, a storekeeper, had read the newspaper accounts of the murder and formed an opinion, which he still retained, but could give the accused a fair trial, though his opinion might influence him some. The defense challenged him peremptorily.

Otto Brandt got off because he had the liver complaint and S. Florsheim on account of nervous prostration.

Simon Foley, a teamster, living at No. 404 West Harrison street, had an opinion, but would give the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The defense at half-past 3 took four—Martin, Fitzpatrick, Brown, and Foley.

State's-Attorney Mills let Martin and Brown go because they were opposed to capital punishment and Fitzpatrick and Foley peremptorily.

George F. Clark, of No. 122 Warren avenue, a carpenter, presented a physician's certificate, but didn't get off. He, however, had conscientious scruples against hanging under any circumstances. That let him out.

B. Van Buren, a druggist, living at California avenue and Madison street, was strongly opposed to capital punishment.

George W. Hills, a plumber, of No. 642 Van Buren street, who had a physician's certificate setting forth that he needed "fresh air," also had scruples against the death penalty.

L. Baldwin, of No. 564 West Madison street, wholesale dealer in furniture, had formed an opinion, which he had expressed, and couldn't try the case impartially.

"Couldn't you," said the court, "do so according to the law and the evidence?"

"I don't think I could," said the juror.

"Then stand aside."

Charles H. Wright, of No. 465 West Van Buren street, the driver of a "Gurney"; Adam Kolb, milkman, No. 397 West Madison street; August Lorenz, saloonkeeper, No. 361 East Twenty-second street, and James L. Bassett, of No. 1448 Michigan avenue, dealer in gas-fixtures, were taken by Mr. Mills at 4 o'clock.

Col. Van Arman excused Wright because he had an opinion. It was favorable to the accused.

John Maas, of No. 663 West Van Buren street, said he could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial, but it would take evidence to remove an opinion he had formed. He was challenged.

"Did you make that answer," said the court, "in order to get off this jury?"

"No, sir."

"Do you mean to say that you would violate your oath as a juror?"

"No, sir; but with the opinion I have I couldn't give the accused a fair trial."

"Stand aside," said the court.

George E. Hull, a dealer in stoves and hardware, living at No. 427 Western avenue, had a strong opinion, and couldn't start in with a presumption of the accused's innocence.

"You are sick and want to get off, don't you?" asked the court.

"Yes."

"Stand aside."

A. L. Work, of No. 533 West Monroe street, wholesale dealer in clothing, believed what he read in the newspapers, had an opinion, and was prejudiced. He could not sit conscientiously as a juror.

"You want to get off of this jury pretty badly, don't you?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir, but I think too much of my oath——."

"That will do. Stand aside."

A. S. Dexter, a salesman, living at No. 396 Oakley avenue, said he wanted to get off the jury.

"When did you hear the McKeague case was coming up?"

"Saturday night."

"Where?"

"At Judge Anthony's house. [Sensation, the court looking up.] I went there to get excused."

"But didn't," said Mr. Hardy.

"No, sir."

He had an opinion and couldn't sit conscientiously as a juror. He got off.

M. D. Farrell, tea and liquor dealer at No. 182 Madison street, had an opinion which it would be difficult to remove even by evidence. He would try to give the accused a fair trial, but didn't think he could do it.

"Do you want to get off?"

"No. I am willing to serve."

Mr. Hardy challenged him.

"Do I understand you," asked the Judge, "that you can't perform the duties of an American citizen?"

"I don't think I am a competent juror."

"If sworn, couldn't you give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?"

"I would to the best of my ability."

"You have made up your mind that you cannot?"

"Yes, sir."

"Stand aside."

C. W. Peck of No. 476 West Van Buren street, a clerk, had discussed the murder, but had expressed no opinion, having none. He could give the accused a fair and impartial trial and the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

"What do you understand by a reasonable doubt?"

"You had better define that," said the court to Mr. Hardy. "I hardly know a lawyer who can."

"We can get the opinion of the Supreme Court," replied Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Peck was satisfactory to the defense, but the other three passed on by the prosecution—Kolb, Lorenz, and Bassett—were not questioned. So the result of the day's work was not a single juror.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

FIXED OPINIONS—PREJUDICES AS TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—TESTIMONY.

During the progress of the examination of candidates for the jury-box the Judge repeated the same question many times. To save repetition they are given in consolidated form, as follows:

FIXED OPINIONS.

You say that you have a fixed opinion which will require evidence to remove. Have you any other deliberate fixed opinion than that which proceeds from and is founded upon what you have read?

Would the impression which was made upon your mind by reading accounts in the newspapers yield to the evidence in the case given in the court under the solemnity of an oath? And would you act impartially in the case and render a verdict according to the evidence?

You say that you have formed an opinion which it would take evidence to remove.

Would you act entirely on the evidence, if accepted as a juror, and would you let any impression or opinion which you have formed by reading the accounts of the transaction in the newspapers influence your action as a juror in any particular?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

You say that you are opposed to capital punishment. Let us understand you. Do you mean by saying that you are opposed to capital punishment that you have conscientious scruples about finding a man guilty of murder if the testimony should clearly and beyond all reasonable doubt show that he was guilty of that crime? Or do you mean by saying that you are opposed to capital punishment you would not, if taken as a juror in this case, and the evidence showed the defendant guilty of murder, be in favor of pronouncing upon him the penalty of death? Explain what you mean.

The statute upon this subject is as follows: "In trials for murder it shall be cause for challenge if any juror shall on being examined state that he has conscientious scruples against capital punishment, or that he is opposed to the same. [Sec. 438 of Criminal Code, Hurd's Statute, page 432].

EQUALLY-BALANCED TESTIMONY.

If the evidence was equally balanced and you found it difficult to decide what you would do, would you regard and obey an instruction of the court in regard to the matter? [105 Ill., 152.]

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As to jurymen not understanding the English language, the court remarked that the most recent case relating to that subject was the case of Collins vs. The People [103 Ill., 21], in which the question was squarely presented to the Supreme Court whether a person who could not read writing in English was a competent juror, and they for some unaccountable reason dodged the question. The statute relating to the competency of jurors does not require a juryman to be able to read writing in English, but simply says that he should be "well informed and one who understands the English language."

MILWAUKEE.

A Disrupted Organization.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—The Parnell Zouaves have divided themselves into two factions, and one party will hold a meeting in the Sheridan Guard armory Wednesday evening to complete a separate organization and choose a new name. Each of the opposing factions is headed by a saloonkeeper. Both will seek admission into the Wisconsin National Guard as soon as there is a vacancy. One faction has already sent a muster-roll containing sixty-six names to Adjutant-General Chapman at Madison. The officers of the body are as follows: Captain, Berkley Farrell; First-Lieutenant, William Pennefather; Second Lieutenant, Patrick Keefe. The opposition, which is at present called the Parnell Guard, but which is without officers, is headed by John Hagerty. The members of both parties reside mostly in the Third Ward.

An Angry Woman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—A curious scene was enacted in the Central Police Station this evening. A middle-aged woman with her husband called at the station between 8 and 9 o'clock to notify the officers that their son, a lad 10 years of age, was missing, and were told that their boy was drowned in the lake an hour before and that his body had just been recovered. Instead of an outburst of grief from the woman, as was expected, there came an outburst of the most virulent abuse, heaped upon the husband and father because of alleged carelessness in not looking after the boy. Finding words insufficient to express her feelings, the woman grabbed the husband around the neck and began a hair-pulling and face-scratching attack that would have terminated very unpleasantly for the man if the officers had not interfered and taken the woman away.

Saloon Bonds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Mayor Wallber states positively that he will issue no license to any saloonkeeper who is unable to furnish the bonds which the Attorney has decided are requisite. It is reported that prominent attorneys have declared that City-Attorney Luscombe's opinion deciding that saloonkeepers are required, under the statute law, to furnish bonds in the sum of $500 is correct.

A Missing Girl.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Wilhelmine Werte, a girl just over from Germany, has been missing since Saturday morning last. She was at that time seen at the Union Depot inquiring the way to a farm just outside the city where some of her relations work. She did not reach the place, and not a trace of her can be discovered.

Charged with Assault.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—"Tigue" Sullivan, Charles Hannan, John Foley, and John S. Owens have been arrested, charged with a deadly assault upon a barkeeper named Lang yesterday morning. Lang is badly injured, but will recover.

Singular Phenomenon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—A darkness that was almost Egyptian in its character suddenly settled upon the city about 12:15 o'clock today. While it continued many people thought that it was the precursor of a cyclone.

THE FAR WEST.

Discoveries of Silver, Copper, and Lead in Colorado—The Democratic Convention.

Alleged Land and Election Frauds—A Thrice-Convicted Murderer Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

Assasination Near Portland, Ore.—A Stage-Coach Robbed—A Woman-Suffragist Refuses to Testify.

COLORADO.

ALLEGED LAND FRAUDS.

DENVER, Colo., May 5.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney A. W. Brizee has been engaged for some time in investigating land frauds in this State. Tuesday next he will file information at Pueblo against several parties for fraudulent land entries in Bent County, this State. In order to comply with a ruling of Judge Hallet the complaints will contain one count for each 160 acres involved. The cases promise to be of very great interest. A number of the defendants are fictitious persons.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Political interest in Colorado is now centered in the Democratic Convention which will be held in this city in a few days. The date for the holding of the convention has not been fixed, as the State Central Committee has not yet met, but will do so Wednesday next. Your correspondent today interviewed the Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in reference to the candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket.

"Who do you consider the most popular with Colorado Democrats for the nomination?" was asked.

"Samuel J. Tilden."

"Do you believe that Tilden is a candidate?"

"I do not know. If he is, though, he will get the nomination."

"Will a delegation favorable to Tilden's nomination be sent to Chicago from Colorado?"

"Yes, sir; and they will vote for him as long as his name is before the convention."

ALLEGED ELECTION CROOKEDNESS.

The sensation of the hour in this State is the alleged discovery of fraud practiced in the election of City Clerk and Street Commissioner. The Democrats charge that their candidate, Speer, was legally elected, and the Republicans vice versa. Charges have been made against Ald. John D. McGilvray of manipulating the ballots in favor of Speer. McGilvray, who was at one time a prominent contractor in Illinois and also served in the Legislature, denies that he is guilty. The Republicans allege that they voted solidly for Leimer, their candidate, and declare that they will fight the matter to the bitter end.

RICH MINERAL DISCOVERIES.

Solida, in this State, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande between Pueblo and Leadville, is the scene of a rich strike of mineral. The strike was made some time ago, but owing to the Mount Pisgah fiasco the matter was not made public. Assays from the strikes made by mining experts who can be relied upon show 20 to 25 per cent of copper, 9 to 900 ounces in silver, and from 30 to 70 per cent in lead.

A PROTEST FROM WOOL-GROWERS.

DENVER, Colo., May 5.—A strong protest was forwarded today to Senator Hill against a portion of the new Converse bill admitting carpet-wool free of duty. It represents that all wools of that character grown in the United States are raised in a section of which Colorado is the centre, and the result of the free admission of this class of wools would be the impoverishment of thousands of sheep-owners and the extermination of their flocks. The action of Representative Converse is regarded as in the interest of Ohio growers.

THREE TIMES CONVICTED.

FRED HOPT AGAIN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—Fred Hopt, alias Welcome, on trial seven days for a murder committed July 3, 1880, was found guilty in the first degree. This is his third conviction. An appeal was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States twice and new trials ordered. The trial caused more excitement than any other ever held in this city. The officers had to use precaution to prevent lynching. When the verdict was rendered the crowd was barred out of the court-room. Five hundred men were in front at the time. The father of Hopt's victim, John W. Turner, Sheriff of Utah County, dispersed the crowd by making a speech asking them to abide by the law. The United States Marshal captured a long rope from a negro who was secreting it in the building ready for the crowd.

ASSASINATION.

A PEACEABLE GERMAN RIDDLED WITH BUCK-SHOT.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 5.—[Special.]—A German named James Schwartz, living near Salem, was assaulted last night. Schwartz had been to town and was driving home in his wagon. While passing a clump of trees he was fired on by the assassin, the weapon used being a shot-gun. Eight buckshot entered Schwartz's neck and head, horribly mangling him. He lived some hours. Suspicion at once fastened on Schwartz's wife and James Thomas, a young man living in the neighborhood. Both protest that they are innocent. The woman and Thomas are in custody. Great excitement prevails over the tragedy. The deceased was industrious and inoffensive.

NOTES.

A FEMALE-SUFFRAGIST IN CONTEMPT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 5.—[Special.]—In a criminal case on trial at San José Mrs. Lambert was called as a witness for the prosecution. She refused to go on the stand, saying that as she was denied the right of citizenship she would assume none of its duties. The court failed to accept the reason given as valid, and sent the witness to jail for contempt. Mrs. Lambert is a physician and a firm believer in woman's rights.

STAGE ROBBERY.

UKIAH, Cal., May 5.—Two masked highwaymen stopped the Cloverdale stage today and took the mail and the Wells & Fargo treasure-box. The value of the contents is unknown.

MINERS' WAGES.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., May 5.—Today 400 miners marched to the mines and interviewed the Superintendent, who said he would shut down rather than pay more than $3 per day. The miners demand $4.

PATENT MEDICINES IN EUROPE.

The London *Lancet* tells why the Patent-Medicines bill did not pass through Parliament. Its fourth clause declared that any patent medicine shall be deemed to be a poison until an analysis by the Pharmaceutical Society shall show it to be otherwise. The Government opposed it because the revenue would suffer severely if the drugs should be subjected to so severe a test.

The Austrian Government has lately issued rigorous regulations respecting beautifiers, hair dyes, patent medicines, etc. Those containing poison must be sold by apothecaries only by medical prescription, and none are to be sold of which the authorities do not know the composition, or which they recognize as prejudicial to health.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

William Morris, the English poet, in some recently published verses gives us a glimpse of the good time coming as follows:

Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth,

Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old,
Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrew the curse of gold;

Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn thoughts of us shall rise;
We, who once were fools and dreamers, then shall be the brave and wise.

EVERYTHING HAS ITS USE.

Philadelphia Call: "I say," said a railroad-brakeman, running into a depot-restaurant, "the forward trucks of my car have slipped off the rails. Have you got a piece of iron anywhere about that we could use for a lever?"

"I don't believe I have," replied the proprietor. "What's this?" asked the brakeman, trying to lift something from the counter. "That's sponge-cake." "Well, I guess it will do it if it isn't too brittle. I will bring it back in a minute."

AMUSEMENTS.

Modjeska as Mary Stuart at the Grand.

Queen in whose name my fathers fought
With hopes that rose and fell,
Red star of boyhood's fiery thought,
Farewell!

So sings Swinburne in one of his latest poems, but the world will not say farewell to Mary Stuart as long as the ivy of tradition clings to ruined thrones or the roses of romance bloom in the path of history. Noblest and most unhappy of her ill-starred line, she had all the weaknesses of a woman and all the graces of a Queen. The sword of chivalry flashed in her inspiring cause; her charms and her ambitions have been enshrined in song, and to her hapless fate the world has paid the tribute of its tears. Because of her sorrows she has been forgiven much, and the logic of history gives way to the poetry which beholds forever,

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The downward slope to death.

Hearts still beat high, as they did last night, when genius flings the luminous halo of art over the sad story of the Queen of Scots. The meaning and the pathos of such a life as hers can be interpreted only by nature as finely-fibred and as keenly sensitive as Mary Stuart's—a nature that is not only intensely and delicately feminine, but one also that can feel the pride of race, the gentleness of true courtesy, and the imperial scorn of outraged womanhood. Such a nature is that of Helena Modjeska, the most womanly of actresses on the stage, and the flower of whose art is bathed in the sunshine of a poetic soul. The Mary Stuart of Janauschek was Teutonic in temperament and in rugged force; but it was not the Mary Stuart whose spirit caught the volatile grace of the Court of France and whose frivolity lost to her the crown of Scotland. Janauschek's Queen was a woman to command, and not to fascinate, men—a woman to conquer, and not to toy with, kingdoms. But last night there stepped upon the boards an actress whose perfect repose was such as stamps the highest caste, and whose strange accent might have tinged the speech of her who was once the wife of the French Dauphin. In the pure sense of the word, Modjeska was aristocratic—her composure, her humiliation, and her passion breathing that charm of gentle breeding which is the inheritance of a lady rather than a trick of the stage, or even a direct result of art. True majesty seldom sits lightly on the shoulders of a player; for it is often much easier to portray the feelings common to humanity than it is to counterfeit a culture which is foreign to the spirit. Not for an instant did Modjeska cease to be a Queen, and even at the moment of her outburst of wounded pride—at the moment when she was most womanly she was most Queenly also. With what a calm scorn—superbly regal and not merely bitter—did she ask this question of her jailer, "Where are my equals in this high commission? My peers are Kings." Of all who clung to the Old-World theory of the Divine right of Kings who were more tenacious than the Stuarts? Today, when monarchs rule only by the courtesy of the governed, men may surely pause before that splendid picture of consistent royalty, uttering in the very shadow of doom those words which now sound so strangely upon human lips, "My peers are Kings." That utterance was nobly spoken, and, hearing it, one forgot for an instant the cries of the mob that thundered up the Rue St. Antoine and the iron logic of the Congress of the new Republic.

The meeting of Elizabeth and Mary in the famous forest scene was a thrilling climax of dramatic power which fairly set the somewhat cold audience beside itself with enthusiasm. Modjeska's gradation of passion was clearly marked. She rose from a heart-sick, humbled captive to a startled, insulted sovereign; the words of burning reproach flowed from her lips with ever-increasing vehemence, until, hurling with a woman's recklessness the one overwhelming taunt of shame upon her hated rival, she towered in majestic triumph, saying: "I am your Queen." This was one of those moments of spiritual exaltation when the flame of genius, as Mrs. Browning would put it:

——leaps higher
Than Art can pile the fagots——

a moment worth a whole age of mediocre effort. To describe it is sufficient; those who would analyze it would say that it was an outburst of sensibility, directed by a most cultivated intelligence and graded with exquisit art. It had the spontaneity without the superfluity of nature, and so genuine was the passion that the climax was rounded without the slightest strain of effort. The significance of such an achievement lies in the fact that the fire of the actress welded all hearts in one great throb of sympathy, and the whole audience experienced that uplifting and soul-ennobling sensation,

As when a great thought strikes along the brain
And flushes all the cheek.

There may be women of more cyclonic power than Modjeska; there may be women in whose souls the Promethean fire is stricken from adamant, but even though they stand upon the eminence of their art, their work carries with it a suggestion of what may be pardonably called virility. Modjeska might have been a priestess in classic days; she could not have been an Amazon. We would not change the charms of her personality and her whole-souled womanly genius for a strength which would gain in volume at a sacrifice of femininity.

The pathos of the last scene was deeply touching, and the act was a parallel in sweet and tender majesty with the Charles I. of Henry Irving. The audience left the theatre with a quickening impulse given to their best feelings and with the aroma of true art clinging to their souls.

After an evening so rich in enjoyment it would be ungracious to carp at trifles, especially as the support was in the main good. Mary Shaw did conscientious work as Elizabeth, but what a force Janauschek could have given to that character. To point out certain anachronisms in the upholstery of furniture would, perhaps, serve no purpose. But how does Maurice Barrymore reconcile it with his esthetic conscience to speak a soliloquy in stentorian tones and within ear-shot of his deadliest foes? He is a manly and most engaging young actor, but he resembles Barrett in his fondness for his own peculiarities. "Camille" will be given tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel's Vocal Recital.

Hershey Music-Hall was well filled with a delighted and appreciative audience last evening, who came to enjoy the artistic song interpretations of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel. The singing of this lady and gentleman was commented upon so recently that all further commendation of their talents is but an added emphasis to the same opinion. It is refreshing to note that amid all the desire for vain display among vocalists at least two artists are interested in music for its own sake, and that they sing the compositions as they are written without any thought of showing off the voice on high or low notes. Their effort is to rightly perform the music, and with sweet tones in musicianly methods to make the listener enjoy the works of the great song writers. Mr. Henschel fully understands that in the songs of Schumann, Franz, Beethoven, Schubert, and the other great writers the piano part is as important as the vocal score, for these composers had the idea of a perfect whole, and gave as much prominence to the one as the other. Thus it is that his delightful playing adds to the beauty of the vocal delivery, and the songs are presented in harmony with the dictates of true art. The program, embracing selections from the early Italians, in songs from Cimarosa, Pergolesi, and Carissimi, to the German writers, Beethoven, Schubert, Weber, and Mendelssohn, and in the French, from Boieldieu and Massenet, also from Rubinstein and Henschel himself, was one of the best ever offered in Chicago. The dainty grace that Mrs. Henschel put into her songs, particularly the "Lullaby" of Weber and her husband's "To My Turtle Dove," was charming. Her Händel aria was also beautifully sung. Mr. Henschel gave, "Why Will the People," from the "Messiah," with splendid power, in answer to a recall. His interpretation of the Schubert songs, and also the French aria by Massenet, were very effective. In the duets the union of sentiment and the harmonious agreement of the voices was very beautiful, and indicated the artistic natures that were the controlling power in the effort.

Offenbach's "Orpheus and Eurydice" at Haverly's Theatre.

English opera-bouffe is a mingling of terms that sound absurd, but at Haverly's Theatre last evening the New York Bijou company gave Offenbach's comical little work in its translated form in our own language. Yet in a work like "Orpheus," with its manifold opportunities for a brilliant display, and with its pretty women in sparkling costumes which allow the beauty of face and person the fullest liberty, the drawing power of the opera is great. With Cupid and Diana, Venus, Juno, Minerva, Mercury, Apollo, Bacchus, Jupiter, Pluto, Orpheus and his loved Eurydice added to the charms of the Three Graces and the Nine Muses, it is not to be wondered that the stage pictures are very brilliant. Many songs are introduced, among them "Pretty as a Picture," which of course pleased the audience. Miss Vanoni seemed to make herself a favorite with the people at once, her singing and dancing being of that suggestive nature that pleases the masses. The scenery is very attractive in the last act, and the puns and catch-words that form such a part of these burlesque operas created amusement among the audience, even if the wit was of a rather commonplace order. Musically, the company is not of a very superior order, although there are some good voices among the members. The action and the novelty of the presentation were taking with the audience, and that is all that is to be expected from such burlesque operas.

George C. Miln at the Standard.

George C. Miln began a week's engagement in a round of legitimate characters at the Standard last evening, assuming the title-rôle in the play of "Hamlet." The audience was large and enthusiastic, calling the actor before the curtain at the end of each act. It was as Hamlet that Mr. Miln made his first appearance as an actor less than a year and a half ago. His progress in his art, which has been gradual but sure, indicates that the prophecies of his friends as to his ultimate success may yet be fully realized. He is grappling with the greatest difficulty which confronts an actor—the feat of carrying gracefully one's own personality. No matter how pleasing that personality may be it must be concealed behind the mask of the character assumed. Mr. Rainford, as Polonius, and Mr. Lawrence, as the King, did good work, but Miss Adele Payn, the Ophelia of the play, was a disappointment. The management of the Standard is to be congratulated on the high order of plays which Mr. Miln and his company will present during the week.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF DEAD.

Rival of the Elder Bennett in Journalism—Manager of Fannie Elsler.

LONDON, May 2.—Chevalier Wikoff, who had a stroke of paralysis recently, died this morning at Brighton.

New York *Sun:* Sir Henry Wikoff—who, although playfully and affectionately known in this country as the Chevalier Wikoff, was a Knight of the Order of Queen Isabella of Spain, which was conferred upon him for services to the Spanish Government—was born in Philadelphia about the year 1809, and was the son of a contractor under the Russian Government. He was educated at a private school in Philadelphia, and subsequently at Yale College, where he was a contemporary of Mr. Sam Ward, and also of the late Mr. George W. Riggs, the eminent Washington banker, though slightly their senior.

He made his first entry into life as a journalist, and started the paper called the *Republic* in opposition to the New York *Herald*, then in its infant days, and exchanged some very bitter personalities with the late Mr. Bennett.

He signalized his conduct of the *Republic* by engaging and running a special engine to convey the President's message from Washington in anticipation of the telegraph, which was then in the land of dreams. The enterprise, however, failed, and the journal collapsed. He next engaged in the tea trade, and started a large wholesale tea-store on Fulton street, but this speculation, like its predecessor, was also to collapse.

He then went over to England, and through some excellent introductions at the French and English Capitals was enabled to engage the celebrated danseuse Fannie Elsler, whom he brought to this country. Her career under his management was an uninterrupted succession of triumphs. After playing with brilliant success in all the leading cities of the States he took her to Cuba, where she repeated her triumphs. He then returned with her to England, and they parted at Birmingham. Their farewell is said to have been touching, and Sir Henri Wikoff was afterward in the habit, when in Europe, of visiting on a certain day in each year, in deep mourning, the tomb of a child buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

After remaining in England for some time he commenced what is historically known as "My Courtship" with a young lady who was under the protection of Mrs. Grote, the wife of the celebrated historian. The remarkable history of this courtship in all its delicate varieties of phase and numerous strange fluctuations he himself embalmed in a story entitled "The History of My Courtship and Its Consequences." Its consequences were his condemnation by the action of the British Consul at Genoa to imprisonment in that city for six months. On his release he returned to Paris, where he employed himself in writing or having written in Emile de Girardin's journal, *La Presse*, some letters strongly advocating the entente cordiale between France and England. The letters attracted the attention of Lord Palmerston, who was British Foreign Secretary at the time. Through the medium of the British Legation at Paris Mr. Wikoff was ascertained to be the author, and he was engaged by Lord Palmerston at a high salary to continue a series of similar letters. They failed to have the expected effect, or indeed to be of the expected character, and Mr. Wikoff's employment consequently ceased. The history of this transaction is given in Mr. Wikoff's work, "The Adventures of a Roaming Diplomat."

He returned to America, and, becoming reconciled with his old enemy, Mr. Bennett, acted for a number of years as an adherent of his. He was a constant guest at Washington Heights, frequently acted as an intermediary between Mr. Bennett and existing Administrations, and enjoyed his confidence to a large degree. Since Mr. Bennett's death he had resided in chambers in Bolton row, near Piccadilly, London, being entirely occupied in the writing of his memoirs, one volume of which has already appeared, and the second of which was well advanced when he was attacked some few months since by paralysis. He had since been confined to his room and unable to converse except in writing, but was recently so far recovered as to be taken to Brighton for change of air. There, it seems, the fatal shock came to him. Mr. Wikoff was possessed of an amiability of temperament which nothing could disturb, and was inflexibly loyal to his friends. These endearing qualities will make the intelligence of his death one of sorrow to his multitude of friends.

VALUABLE ASHES.

Washington (D. C.) *Post:* March 22 a package of burnt money, representing $2,000, was received by Treasurer Wyman for redemption. It was the property of Thomas Downing, a quarryman, living near Menasha, Wis., and represented the savings of twenty-three years of hard work. His cabin was destroyed by fire March 6, and with it all his money, which was in the form of greenbacks and National-bank notes. The charred remains of the money were submitted to the examination of a committee of Treasury experts, and all the legal tender notes, to the amount of $1,950, identified. They were redeemed at once. The remainder will be transmitted to the banks of issue for their action, and the result will be that the entire amount of money will be restored to its owner. This is only one of many cases of this kind acted upon by the Treasury.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples, and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to Radway & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner of Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

...Is Wealth. ...Is Wealth of Mind. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, Blood Purifier, ... Recognition. ... AND TRUE. ... DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S ... ian Resolvent. ... PRICE ONE DOLLAR. ... R. R. RADWAY'S ... Relief ... CHEAPEST AND ... FOR FAMILY USE ... THE WORLD. ... AND PREVENTS ... M, NEURALGIA, ... Breathing. ... Complaints. ... FIRST AND IS ... PAIN REMEDY ... TWENTY MINUTES. ... MALARIA ... OUS FORMS. ... d Ague. ... Per Bottle. ... RADWAY'S ... ng Pills. ... Stomach Remedy. ... FOR CALOMEL. ... nd True." ... PUBLIC: ...

THE CITY COUNCIL.

All the Newly-Elected Aldermen Seated Except Young, Who Has Not Qualified.

The Mayor's Annual Message—He Recommends the Issuance of Bonds for Public Improvements.

Receipts from Saloon Licenses, $1,200,000—Standing Committees—Ald. Lyke's Dog Ordinance Vetoed.

The Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair.

The old members then vacated their seats and escorted the new ones to their places. Quinn, however, held on, as Young hasn't qualified.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the Mayor to the new Council was then read. The essential points of it were as follows:

I feel warranted by the facts in stating that the public moneys have been judiciously, wisely, and economically expended. There should exist laws which, while they protected the taxpayers, gave a city like Chicago the power to secure for itself appropriations adequate to the continued growth and increased needs of the city. The system now in operation does not produce satisfactory results. The assessments do not keep pace with the population. While our population has increased almost in a geometrical proportion the assessments have increased only in an arithmetical proportion.

Before the session of the Legislature next winter I trust that your honorable body may be able to devise some new plan that will reach and remedy the difficulties under which we now labor, and that thereafter the city may be in a position to secure what is needed to make improvements absolutely required by a city fast approaching to a population of a million.

He is of the opinion that money should be gotten by the issue of bonds for the purpose of making needed improvements which the taxpayers of today cannot meet the cost of, and so says:

I would commend to your careful consideration the maturing of some law to be proposed for adoption by the people of the State as an amendment to the present Constitution of the State, so as to permit the city to issue bonds for the construction of various works already needed by the present and absolutely required by the future.

The receipts last year were: From saloon licenses, $385,443, an increase over the preceding year of $189,762, due to the raising of the license fees from $52 to $103; from licenses other than saloons, $350,239, an increase of $85,353, and from the 1 per cent tax levy $2,664,610, an increase of $157,429. Taking as a basis the amount of money already paid in for saloon licenses for the four months expiring Aug. 7 next, the probability is that during the municipal year of 1884-'5 the receipts from this source will reach fully $1,200,000, but had the clamors of a partisan press been heeded prior to July 1, 1883, a sum far less than that would only have been secured.

The time for changing from a low license to a high license was exceedingly short, and the saloonkeepers were unprepared for it, as they expected up to the last moment that the so-called Harper act would fail of passage in the Legislature, and had not your honorable body exercised its lawful prerogatives before the law took effect by changing the municipal year so as to permit the issuance of licenses on a basis of $103 before the date fixed by the new law the consequences would have been that July 1, the time when the old municipal license year expired, many saloonkeepers would have been obliged to quit business, as they would have been unable to raise within the time $500, and financially ruined, as their stock in trade and other personal property would have remained on their hands unsalable and unprofitable. But in the payment of a $103 license fee the city derived as great an income as though a $150 fee had been collected for a whole year, for the licenses were issued for a period of nine months and not a full year, as some have imagined.

If your honorable body would pass an ordinance designating all thoroughfares running north and south as avenues, all thoroughfares running east and west as streets, all short thoroughfares a block or less in length as places, all thoroughfares having houses over 100 in number and less than 500 as courts, and all thoroughfares diagonally crossing other streets, etc., as roads, and then fix 100 numbers for each block, the wayfarer, though lost, can readily pick his way out and expeditiously find his locality.

REFERRED.

The various matters mentioned in the message were ordered to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed.

Ald. Ryan presented a list of committees and moved its adoption.

Ald. Sullivan moved the previous question.

Ald. Walsh presented another list as a substitute.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The Clerk read the list. Ryan's was as follows:

Finance—Cullerton, Lawler, Sanders, Noyes, Bond.

Judiciary—Dalton, Shorey, Hull, Manierre, Young.

Schools—Sullivan, Walsh, Burke, Eisfeldt, Schack.

Railroads—Gaynor, Sheridan, Riordan, Appleton, Sweeney.

Fire and Water—Doerner, Hildreth, Sweeney, Dixon, Lyke.

Health and County Relations—Ryan, Purcell, McNurney, Eisfeldt, Burke.

Gaslights—Colvin, Ryan, Purcell, Whelan, Simons.

Public Buildings—Sanders, Walsh, Sweeney, Dixon, Campbell.

Elections—Appleton, McNurney, Gaynor, Sullivan, Schack.

Streets and Alleys, South—Sheridan, Whelan, Appleton, Follansbee, Clarke.

Streets and Alleys West—Hildreth, Doerner, Lawler, Walsh, Bond, Campbell, Lyke, and Ryan.

Streets and Alleys, North—Sweeney, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Noyes.

Police—Riordan, Dalton, Sheridan, Sullivan, Hull.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Purcell, Sanders, Hildreth, Severin, Young.

Harbor and Bridges—McNurney, Bond, Wetherell, ——, Cullerton.

Markets—Whelan, Shorey, Manierre, Simons, Young.

Wharfing Privileges—Dixon, ——, Follansbee, Wetherell, Manierre.

Bridewell—Lawler, Lyke, Follansbee, Wetherell, Simons.

Licenses—Burke, Colvin, Riordan, Gaynor, Clarke.

Local Assessments—Schack, Campbell, Simons, Cullerton, Shorey.

Printing—Noyes, Dalton, Doerner, Hull, Clarke.

WALSH'S LIST.

Walsh's list was made up with Chairmen as follows:

Finance, Bond; Judiciary, Shorey; Schools, Severin; Railroads, Gaynor; Fire and Water, Doerner; Health and County Relations, Purcell; Gaslights, Riordan; Public Buildings, Simons; Elections, Sanders; Streets and Alleys, South, Whelan; Streets and Alleys, West, Hildreth; Streets and Alleys, North, Sweeney; Police, McNurney; Wharves and Public Grounds, Hull; Markets, Eisfeldt; Wharfing Privileges, Manierre; Bridewell, Clarke; Licenses, Wetherell; Local Assessments, Cullerton; Printing, Lawler.

THE SUBSTITUTE LOST.

The substitute was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 26—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Follansbee, Shorey, Clarke, Walsh, Simons, Campbell, Manierre—9.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Sanders, Sheridan, Burke, Doerner, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Gaynor, McNurney, Bond, Hull, Lyke, Dalton, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, Quinn, Severin, Colvin, Sullivan, Sweeney, Noyes—26.

THE ORIGINAL ADOPTED.

The original list was adopted—yeas, 26; nays, 9—as follows:

Yeas—Whelan, Appleton, Sanders, Shorey, Sheridan, Burke, Doerner, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Gaynor, McNurney, Bond, Lyke, Dalton, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, Quinn, Severin, Colvin, Sullivan, Sweeney, and Noyes.—26.

Nays—Dixon, Follansbee, Wetherell, Clarke, Walsh, Simons, Hull, Campbell, Manierre.—9.

A NORTH-SIDE BOULEVARD.

A petition was received from property-owners on Dearborn avenue north of Chicago avenue, and on Chicago avenue east of Dearborn avenue, asking that that part of each street be turned over to the Lincoln Park Commissioners for boulevard purposes. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division.

THE DOG ORDINANCE VETOED.

The Mayor sent in a veto of Lyke's dog ordinance. It was clearly illegal, because it provided for the killing of dogs, which were recognized as property and were often of considerable pecuniary value. The owner of a dog killed could recover damages. The ordinance was also unfair to owners, since dogs which escaped might be slain without their owners having an opportunity to reclaim the animal upon the payment of a proper fee. The loathsome muzzle provision was objectionable, as such a thing on a dog's mouth would make the dog sick, and probably mad. Pet dogs became rabid oftener than those allowed full liberty. The proper way to get the dogs off the streets was by impounding them, posting notices, and killing the animals if they were not redeemed.

Ald. Lyke moved to pass the ordinance, the veto notwithstanding.

The motion was lost—yeas 6—Walsh, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Colvin, and Sweeney; nays 27.

REMOVING DEAD ANIMALS.

A communication was received from Commissioner De Wolf stating that he had received but one bid—$6,500—for removing dead animals from the streets, and asking that he be allowed to let the contract. The appropriation for the purpose was $500.

He was authorized to do it, the remainder to be taken from the scavenger fund.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Communications were received from the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies asking that they be allowed to string wires from their offices to the Exposition Building so as to handle the press dispatches and messages during the two conventions.

After some talk the Mayor and Superintendent of Fire-Alarm Telegraph were authorized to grant permits at their discretion.

The Council then adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

HE HAS SEEN SOMETHING OF THE WORLD AND MANITOBA.

A British officer of some distinction is stopping at the Leland—Maj. Butler, of the Thirty-first Infantry, better known as "Turcoman" Butler. He derived this sobriquet in the following way: In 1879 he was intrusted by the Indian Government with a delicate and dangerous mission. It was to gain an entrance into the Turcoman country, secure their confidence, and build up thereby a barrier to Russian aggression. He proceeded by way of Aleppo, through Persia, and finally reached Meshed in disguise. Thence he gained access to the deserts frequented by the Teke Turcomans. He was captured by them, but through his familiarity with Eastern languages soon learned their tongue and in that way explained his purpose and gained their confidence. He remained among these tribes for eighteen months, and he it was who defended Guk Tepe with 5,000 men against a large Russian force and repulsed three attacks before he was compelled to evacuate the post.

When, however, the Gladstone Ministry came into power the Beaconsfield idea of establishing a scientific frontier was abandoned and the Major was recalled. He thus characterized this policy yesterday in conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"The Gladstone Government adopted a fanatic policy and brought my mission to an end. I had already begun to organize the Turcomans into infantry regiments and to arm them on the European plan. As they are the best copyists in the world they proved very apt pupils, and a formidable enemy to Russian aggression could easily have been organized but for the shortsighted policy of our Home Government. They numbered between 200,000 and 300,000 fighting men and all they asked was arms and moral support. With such an ally, properly utilized, Russia could not have reached the Afghan frontier in a century, for a desert of 900 miles intervened between Khiva and Afghanistan. As soon as they realized the change in the British policy they proceeded to make terms with the Russians, who, as a result, have taken Merv and are now masters of the whole country up to the Afghan line, with two secret allies—the Persians and the Afghans. When the Russians made their final advance on Merv, I applied for leave to return, with a view of taking a hand in its defense, but the Government feared it might lead to complications and could not grant me a furlough. So I thought I would take a look at the great Northwest. I have just made an extended trip through the entire Northwest territory on both sides the Rockies. I left the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Calgary, which is 900 miles west of Winnipeg, and I traveled north 1,400 miles, proceeding beyond the Peace River. After you reach the Edmonton district, which is about 250 miles north of the railroad, the country is a beautiful rolling prairie, but heavily timbered. The soil is as rich as the best lands in Manitoba, and the climate grows milder the further north you go. The Canadian Pacific intend to run a branch due north from Calgary, which will tap the belt to which I refer. I believe this country will be the future granary of the world, and after the railroad is built from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, which will surely be done in a few years, there will be direct communication with Europe, bringing these grain-fields as near Liverpool as those of Dakota and Manitoba now are."

JURY SEATS.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CONSIDERING THE MATTER.

The exposé recently in THE TRIBUNE of the miserable accommodations at present provided for citizens who are summoned to do jury duty at the Criminal Court has finally awakened the County Commissioners, and Chairman Hannigan of the Committee on Jail and Criminal Court has during the last few days taken notes of the improvements needed with a view to bringing the matter before the board at its next meeting. Judge Anthony has had several interviews with Mr. Hannigan, and it is thought he will recommend action on a few valuable suggestions made by the Judge in regard to the proposed improvements. It is the intention to remove the railing which now occupies considerable space in the large court-room. The benches behind it is intended to replace with comfortable seats for the juries, who will henceforth sit facing the Judge instead of the spectators. It is also proposed to have hat-racks and coat-hooks, so that a juror need not incumber himself with those article of wearing apparel while serving on a jury. If the change is made the seats for the accommodation of spectators will be much fewer in number. In speaking of this Judge Anthony said: "We must deprive a few 'setters' of their lounging place. Some of these fellows come here regularly every morning and remain up to the hour of adjournment. It's a good thing if they are prevented from using a court of justice for a loafing place. The general public will appreciate it." A consultation-room will also be provided for the use of lawyers and their clients. The place at present used for a woman's waiting-room will be refitted and provided with more chairs, etc. Hitherto the only furniture it contained was three old chairs, a looking-glass, and a worn-out carpet.

DID NOT STRIKE.

THE THREATENED MOVE OF THE CARPENTERS FAILS TO PAN OUT.

It was generally expected among the boss carpenters of the city that the journeymen carpenters in their employ would strike for a minimum wage tariff of $3 per day yesterday in compliance with the recommendation of the mass-meeting held in Seamen's Hall Saturday night. However, the men did not comply with the recommendation, except in a few cases. About the only contractor that was greeted with a disposition to strike on the part of his men was Mr. Hurter, of Hurter & Hoff. These contractors are putting up a dwelling at the corner of Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, and employ twelve men on the job. At 8 o'clock in the morning the carpenters informed Mr. Hurter that they could not work any longer for him unless he agreed to give all of them not less than $3 per day. Mr. Hurter started seven men to work at the rate of wages demanded and discharged three others on the spot, declaring that they were not worth the money. The remaining two were already receiving $3 per day.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon several contractors who have from ten to forty carpenters in their employ, and asked if they intended to comply with the carpenters' demands. In every instance they declared that they positively would not. Mr. James Reedy, the elevator manufacturer, said: "No, sir, I will not and cannot afford to pay all my carpenters $3 per day, for the simple reason that many of them cannot earn anything like that compensation. I think the carpenters are very foolish in taking such a stand as they propose at this particular time, for the reason that contractors, and especially manufacturing contractors, cannot afford to comply with the demands. The majority of the larger contractors are simply cutting one another's throats to get bids at the present time."

"Can you withstand an attempted strike?"

"Yes, very readily. I am overrun with applications for work by good carpenters every day, and if my men see fit to leave me because I won't pay all of their craft $3 per day they can do so at any moment, and in a very few hours I can fill their places with men who are willing to work for what I consider, and what they consider, fair wages. A good carpenter is worth $3 per day and more, but the average factory carpenter does not aspire to demand that wages. The city is full of good carpenters who are willing to work for $2.50 per day and even less."

GRAVEYARD LAW.

WIDOW HOPKINSON DEFEATS A CEMETERY COMPANY.

Judge Shepard yesterday decided the case of Mary Hopkinson, executrix of the estate of Charles Hopkinson, deceased, against the Rosehill Cemetery Company. This was a bill to restrain the company from interfering with her in erecting a handsome mausoleum to the memory of her late husband. The latter died in January, 1883, leaving $2,500 to be devoted to erecting a family vault on his lot in Rosehill, and to this the widow added an equal amount. He bought the lot in 1864, subject to the restrictions and provisions of the company's charter and all rules and regulations printed on the back of the deed to him. One of these regulations provided that no vault should be built above ground without the consent of the company; another that if any lot-owner should erect any sort of structure on any lot which should be decided by a majority of the trustees to be offensive, or improper, or inconsistent with the surrounding lots they should have a right to remove it.

The Judge said the last edition of the rules and regulations was dated Dec. 20, 1880, and it was to be presumed they were the ones now in force. They contained, however, a provision requiring that the plan of the mausoleum should be submitted to the trustees, but omitted to forbid, in case of a failure to submit the plans, the erection of the structure. Mrs. Hopkinson had been given to understand that her plans were satisfactory, but the committee appointed to examine them reported to the trustees against them after she had commenced work. It was a question whether a corporation of such ample powers should be allowed to exercise such an arbitrary discrimination in a case of this kind. No other application had ever been refused, and it appeared the trustees had acted arbitrarily and exercised an unjust discrimination. A decree would, therefore, be rendered in Mrs. Hopkinson's favor granting her the injunction asked.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT FRANCIS MURPHY KNOWS ABOUT IT, AND HOW HE WORKS.

At Park Avenue Methodist Church last night was given the second temperance-revival meeting under the auspices of Francis Murphy. The attendance was large, and the lecturer succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm. The most of his hearers were women and children, and perhaps a large majority of them were church-going and moral people. Many who signed the pledge were of this class, but not a few represented the element the reformer is most desirous of reaching and influencing—the drunkards.

The speaker, while ostensibly delivering a lecture, devoted much of his time to what was really a personal statement. But the pictures which he drew of his experiences were always interesting and often vivid. He was the recipient of many outbursts of applause, and when he touched upon the pathetic side of life there was always a liberal display of handkerchiefs on the part of the women and young people. At his drolleries they laughed without restraint, and were in fact with him in everything.

As an orator Mr. Murphy is improving, especially in his delivery, which is often as dramatic as his language is vivid and rhetorical. The point whereat he gained the most complete mastery over his audience was in his description of the struggle which must be made between the two forces of temperance and intemperance, where he compared them to the battle of Gettysburg, wherein he paid a compliment to Gen. Sheridan.

At the conclusion of the lecture he sent out solicitors to canvass the audience and bring the people forward to sign the pledge. Many came of their own accord, but the lecturer devoted himself nevertheless to the work of personal exhortation.

Mr. Murphy assures the reporters that no duplications are permitted, and that in numbering the recruits only those to whom the signing of a pledge means reform are counted. He has issued a large number of circulars, or "dodgers," which are given out in handfuls. He said he would like to have all the newspaper reporters sign the pledge, and was about to argue the question with them when a solicitor came up. In all, nearly 200 signed the pledge.

Some changes were made in the solicitors last night, the places of many young people being taken by more mature disciples of the cause, including robust and matronly-looking women.

ON THE STREETS.

A MINISTER WHO LEARNED SOMETHING AS A REPORTER.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, has decided to deliver a course of five sermons to young men on the "Man-Traps of Chicago," the initial sermon to be delivered next Sunday. It will be entitled "The Streets and Their Story." In the series Mr. Green will endeavor to show the evil influences which surround the man-about-town and offer such inducements to the young. He says he will try to strip these evils of their false colors and present them in their hideous form without being false to his subject. Once in his life Mr. Green was a newspaper man, and in the course of a few months he naturally became acquainted with many things calculated to assist him in these discourses; but in order that his statements may be correct he has made arrangements with the police authorities for an escort, in whose company he will make a tour of the city after nightfall. In the forthcoming lectures he will deal with the gambling question, intemperance, and the social evil as far as he can go in the presence of a refined audience. He has employed a chemist to make analyses of certain brands of Kentucky whisky, and of the best and worst brands of other liquors, to the end that he may be able to tell the young men of Chicago exactly how much alcohol and how much absolute poison they swallow with each drink. He states that he has been led to adopt the latter expedient by a suggestion that even the best liquors now made contain rank poison.

YOUNG, BUT TOUGH.

FRANK BRADY, THE 9-YEAR-OLD CRIMINAL.

Frank Brady, a boy only 9 years old, stood in the dock at the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday charged with receiving stolen property. Mrs. Dillon, of No. 374 West Taylor street, had reported the loss of her gold watch, and Officer Damman found it had been taken from a bureau drawer by her 7-year-old son Willie and traded to young Brady for twenty-five marbles. The prisoner admitted having received the watch, but said he had given it to a woman. Justice White said that owing to the prisoner's youth he would be compelled to discharge him. The watch has not been recovered.

Young Brady is the stepson of the West Madison street saloonkeeper, John Sullivan. He is also one of the three boys who some months ago broke into J. B. Tascott & Son's paint-house, Nos. 19 and 21 Canal street, and turned on a faucet, which allowed an immense quantity of oil to run over the floors, causing a damage of several thousand dollars. He has cost Sullivan a good deal of money by his scrapes.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

SALES OF TICKETS YESTERDAY AMOUNTING TO $10,000.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the season-ticket sale of the May Festival commenced at the Central Music-Hall box-office, and before 6 o'clock the sale amounted to over $10,000. Considering the extremely bad weather, this sale is a remarkably large one. The box-office will be open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Pierce & Snyder report purchases as follows:

William Cochrane, 2; J. L. Stockton, 2; A. D. Olmsted, 3; J. W. Porter, 2; L. W. Sibley, 2; Gerald Peirce, 2; I. E. Eseman, 2; George C. Ball, 2; L. Newman, 3; H. C. Eddy, 3; Charles Catlin, 2; J. H. Ware, 2; N. Pope, 2; F. Christy, 2; Mr. Willard, 4; John Johnston Jr., 2; Mr. Bacon, 2; W. P. Brainard, 2; A. D. Walker, 2; Dr. Isham, 6; L. J. McCormick, 4; E. D. Snyder, 2; J. H. Hicks, 4; J. H. Saunders, 4; William Wrenn, 4; Frank Kolman, 2; E. Eggleston, 4; A. E. Walters, 2; Mr. Bartlett, 4; G. S. Lawrence, 4.

OUT OF TOWN.

HYDE PARK.

A mad dog was killed yesterday morning at the corner of Ninety-second street and Superior avenue, South Chicago, by the police, who had been hunting him since 5 o'clock. The dog bit a small boy and several dogs.

Splinters from the cutting of a rail yesterday in the rail-mill of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills at South Chicago put out the eye of Oscar Oleson, who was holding the chisel.

The funeral services of Walter, son of W. E. Higley, Kenwood, were held yesterday morning, the Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating. Interment was by carriages at Oakwoods.

ITEMS.

While crossing the railroad tracks at Sixteenth and Loomis streets on her way home from work, Agnes Noryorsky, Bohemian, 14 years old, was struck by a locomotive and perhaps fatally injured. She was conveyed to her home at No. 540 West Sixteenth street by the police patrol.

Hans Johnson, an aged laborer, employed by the West Side Gas Company, was suddenly overpowered by escaping gas while repairing a leakage in front of No. 383 West Chicago avenue, and before assistance could reach him he was nearly suffocated. He revived after being taken to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, and was subsequently removed to his home, No. 70 West Huron street. His recovery is doubtful.

The Chicago Medical Society held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. Dr. G. Frank Lydston read a paper on "Puerperal Fever and Prophylaxis of Puerperal Inflammations." Dr. F. C. Shafer read a description of a case of "Fracture of the Great Tuberosity of the Humerus." The following physicians were elected members of the society: Dr. Charles Creighton, Dr. H. N. Moyer, Dr. H. C. Kerber, Dr. Ansel S. Munsell, Dr. H. W. Bishop, Dr. A. W. Harlam, and Dr. J. W. Wassall.

LAKE MARINE.

The Expiration of Elevator Storage Results in the Engagement of Several Large Vessels.

Important News Concerning Vessels in Distress—Erie Canal Opened—Miscellaneous Marine Matters.

Lake Freights and Grain Charters.

Grain freights were more active yesterday than any preceding day in several weeks. The expiration of summer storage at the elevators developed a demand for vessels. Offerings were plentiful and the inquiry fairly active. Capacity was taken for 247,000 bushels of corn and 95,500 bushels of rye. There was no change in rates, although a firmer feeling existed. Charters were made on a basis of 3 cents for corn and 3¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay ports is 1½ cents. The arrivals from Lower Lake ports this week will greatly increase the amount of unchartered tonnage, and unless there is some change in the markets provoking delays are likely to result. The engagements yesterday were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller William Edwards, corn	[illegible]
Propeller Chicago, corn	[illegible]
Schooner Charles Foster, corn	[illegible]
Schooner Golden Age, rye	[illegible]
Schooner M. E. Tremble	[illegible]
T. Sarnia.	
Schooner Jamaica, corn	19,000
Total	[illegible]

The owner of the schooner Arabia refused to load his boat with grain for Georgian Bay at less than 2 cents freight, and left for that locality yesterday, light, to load cedar posts for this port. The Arabia has capacity for 25,000 bushels of corn, and her owner figures that at 1½ cents freight he would have but $27 left after paying the vessel's expenses.

Arrivals from the Lower Lakes.

There was a greatly increased activity along the docks yesterday, the arrivals and departures of vessels being augmented by the incoming fleet from the Lower Lakes. The propeller Boston came in at 9 a. m., scoring the first Lower-Lake arrival since the William Edwards. She went up the North Branch and ran hard aground on what is known as "Shufeldt's Shoal." It is in the rear of Shufeldt's distillery. The latter is supposed to dump its refuse in the lake and not in the river. The H. J. Jewett did not arrive until 1 p. m., having run into Milwaukee to discharge twenty-five tons of package freight and been detained ten hours by fog. The Arabia followed the Jewett in. The Lehigh Valley boats, the Fred Mercur and Clyde, came in at 4 p. m. and the Clarion about an hour later.

Release of the Cheney Ames from a Rocky Reef.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 5.—[Special.]—The tug Hector, which left here yesterday evening to go to the relief of the schooner Cheney Ames, ashore on Tecumseh Reef, about ten miles above Grand River, arrived back here this afternoon with the vessel in tow, having succeeded in pulling her off without lightering any of her cargo. The vessel is leaking some, making about six inches an hour, and will probably be taken to Buffalo. She is loaded with coal from Lorain, and bound to Ogdensburg. She went ashore during the foggy weather yesterday.

Releasing Stranded Vessels.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—The tug Champion pulled off the barge Hinkley, which was ashore four miles below Bar Point Saturday night. The Hinkley had on a deck-load of coal, which was lightered. She was in three feet of water. The Champion was unable to get within 3,000 feet of her and had to use three eleven-inch hawsers, each 1,200 feet long.

Yesterday the steamer Byron Trerice pulled off the scow German, which was ashore near Bar Point, and was towing her to Detroit when the scow filled with water and capsized. She was abandoned.

Word was received here tonight that the tug Swain had succeeded in pulling off the schooner Vickerey, which was ashore at Middle Island, and had towed her to Black River, where she is unloading her cargo of oats.

The Burned Schooner Ottawa.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Ottawa, which arrived from Michigan City yesterday, has been taken to Robertson's shipyard and will undergo a thorough rebuild. It was discovered when the lumber was taken out of her that she was afire in two places, forward and aft. There was no fire amidships. The lumber was not even scorched.

Port of Buffalo—Arrivals and Departures—Freights and Charters—The Erie Canal Deepened.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller George T. Hope, Chicago, corn; Onoko, Chicago, oats; Tacoma, Chicago, wheat; H. E. Packer, Chicago, wheat; Nipigon, Chicago, corn; schooners R. B. Hayes, Chicago, corn; Niagara, Chicago, corn; Eureka, Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Propellers India, Duluth, sundries; Dean Richmond, Chicago, sundries; John Pridgeon, Chicago, 1,520 tons coal; Oceanica, Chicago, 1,850 tons coal; D. C. Whitney, Chicago, 1,700 tons coal; schooners R. B. Hayes, Escanaba; Ironton, Duluth, 1,460 tons coal.

Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee were firm at 75 cents. A decline of five cents was made on the Toledo rate to Duluth only. 80 cents was offered, a decline of 10 cents from the last shipment. Vessel-men would not accept that figure, though several were anxious to secure cargoes for that port. Charters—Propeller New York and steamships Tacoma, Oceanica, and M. M. Drake, coal to Chicago at 75 cents; schooners Moonlight, Annie M. Peterson, and David Vance, coal to Milwaukee at 75 cents; schooner C. B. Benson, coal to Toledo at 40 cents.

Canal freights are somewhat weaker and an eighth cent lower. The ruling rates were 4¼ cents on wheat and 3¾ cents on corn to New York. The propeller John C. Gault arrived from Toledo this afternoon, the first Wabash Line boat this season. She brought down 8,000 bushels of wheat and one car-load of cotton, about one-fifth of a full cargo. She came here for the purpose of taking up some package freight for the Wabash Road. Things at Toledo in a marine way are nearly dead. There is no telling when another steamer will come down.

The schooner Minnehaha, while being towed in this morning, was carried by the ice below the channel, and went aground opposite the middle of the stone breakwater. She was out sixteen inches forward, and it required an hour's hard pulling by eight large tugs to release her. She suffered no damage.

The steamer Iron Duke and consort Iron Cliff will go to Toledo to load coal for Duluth, and the Iron Chief and Iron State will load at Black River for the same port.

The corn cargo of the steamer George T. Hope, which was loaded in Chicago last December, is in a very bad condition, caused by heating. It was new corn and began heating soon after it was placed aboard. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Hope began discharging at the Richmond elevator, and at 7 tonight, when work was suspended for the night, only 27,000 bushels had been elevated. Ten dollars per 1,000 bushels is paid for shoveling. The Hope will load soft coal at Cleveland for Duluth.

The schooner R. B. Hayes goes to Erie to load coal for Escanaba at 60 cents. She is engaged to bring down five cargoes of ore at $1.15.

A very heavy fog hung over the lake and river all day, making navigation through the ice disagreeable and hazardous. The steamer Hiawatha and schooners Minnehaha and Niagara, from Chicago, arrived in the morning. The propeller New York, also from Chicago, came in this evening, after working several hours in the ice. These were the only arrivals up to 9 p. m. The fog lifted considerably in the evening, and the steamer India got away for Duluth, this being the only departure during the day.

The Erie Canal was officially opened tonight at 12 o'clock. The channel through to West Troy is in navigable condition, though considerable work in connection with it remains to be done during the summer. This will be pushed ahead as fast as practicable. It is the intention of Superintendent Shanahan to get the canal in such shape that there will be nothing for boatmen to complain of.

It is expected that the steamship being built by the Union Dry-Dock Company for James Ash and others, of this city, will be launched next Saturday afternoon. She will be called the Calumet.

The steamship Hiawatha and consort Minnehaha will load coal here for Duluth on contract at 90 cents.

The schooner Niagara will likely be loaded at Erie for the same port.

The steamship H. E. Packer will go into the Union Dry-Dock tomorrow to get a new wheel.

Traffic Resumed on Canadian Canals.

MONTREAL, Que., May 5.—[Special.]—The Lachine Canal is now open for traffic, and in a couple of days steamers are expected from the lakes. The steamer J. R. Booth, with twelve barges, laden with deals and planks—eight of them for Whitehall, N. Y.—passed through the canal this morning, being the first arrivals from Ottawa this season. The work of dredging a deep channel through the canal, above Block's Bridge, has been resumed. The first steamer down the Lachine Rapids this season was the Beauharnois, which left Beauharnois this morning, arriving in the canal basin at an early hour.

Ashore at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., May 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Acacia, laden with coal from Charlotte, went ashore on the island this morning during a fog. The tug Jackman went to her assistance, but has not yet got her off. It is thought, however, she will be got off safely.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Clarion, Erie, merchandise. Cleared—Schooner F. B. Gardner, for Menominee, to load lumber for Buffalo; propeller Clarion, for Chicago. Weather foggy.

HORN'S PIER, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner G. A. Marsh.

JACKSONPORT, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Cedelia and scow Felicitous.

WHITEFISH BAY, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Norman. Wind south, light.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooner S. P. Wilson. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners City of Grand Rapids, Wolverine, City of Grand Haven, Hunter, Savidge, Presto.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Massachusetts, Inter Ocean, Thomas Patterson, Minnesota, Leland, Merrimac, S. Chamberlain, G. T. Trumpf; schooners Francis Palms, Massasoit, H. W. Gage, F. L. Danforth, Saveland, Monterey, E. A. Nicholson. Sailed—Steamers A. Everett, Escanaba, Massachusetts; schooners Columbian, Sandusky, J. B. Merrill, Alice B. Norris. Wind southeast; very light.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Andrew Jackson, Kate Lyons, Rouse Simmons, Rosa Bell, Nellie and Annie, Hay S. Farr, Jessie L. Boyce, Pilot, and propellers Ida M. Torrent, George Dunbar, C. Hickox, from Chicago; propeller R. G. Ingersoll, from Waukegan; schooner Guide, from Milwaukee. Departures—Schooners Andrew Jackson, Kate Lyons, Rouse Simmons, Rosa Bell, Nellie and Annie, Pilot, and propellers Ida M. Torrent; George Dunbar, for Chicago; propeller R. G. Ingersoll, for Waukegan; propeller C. Hickox, schooner Guide, for Milwaukee; schooner Jessie L. Boyce for Michigan City.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners C. Nicholson, Maine, L. Cooper, A. H. Dunham, M. Capron, T. Loss, J. V. Jones, A. O. Hanson, Bay State; propellers D. C. Markham, C. W. Moore, N. Torrent, J. E. Rumbell; steamers Muskegon, F. and P. M. No. 1. Sailed—Steamers Corona, Muskegon, F. and P. M. No. 1; schooners J. J. McLaren, W. Aldrich, John Mee, A. L. Potter, H. Taber, Arundel; propeller Charles Rietz. The wrecking-tug Wheeler, of the Canfield Tug Line, released the schooner David Stewart, ashore at Elk Rapids, yesterday. The Stewart was loaded with 900 tons of iron-ore, and sustained no damage.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—A large fleet passed down today. Arrived—Schooner Knight Templar. Departed—Propeller Champlain. The schooner Moonlight, corn-laden for Buffalo, ran aground at Point Au Sable in a thick fog this morning, but was released by the propeller Van Raalte uninjured. Weather thick.

MACKINAW City, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—It was foggy this forenoon. Passed down—Steam-barge Gordon Campbell, 2 p. m. Up—Steam-barge Columbia and consort; tug Quayle with three vessels, 7 p. m. The weather is clear; wind northwest, gentle.

Lake Huron.

ALPENA, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Pouls and consort, Schooner Moors. Cleared—Saginaw Valley for Chicago. The cargo of oats of the schooner Vickery, ashore at Middle Island, is being removed by the propeller Fern. The tug Swain with pumps is still at work on her. Wind southeast, light.

[A telegram was received in Chicago last evening stating that the Vickery had been released and taken to Black River.]

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steambarge Handy Boy; barges Wheeler, Nellie, Nelson, Bloom; schooner Kate Richmond. Cleared—Propellers Caldwell and Saginaw Valley, for Chicago. A buoy has been placed on Tawas Point.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—The new barge Etta, built here last winter and launched last week, cleared today for Escanaba, light. The propeller Music left for Munising, Lake Superior, to tow to this port Mitchell & Boutell's four barges, which were frozen in last winter while bound for Port Arthur with coal cargoes. The wind is strong and the weather clear.

SARNIA, Ont., April 5.—[Special.]—Sailed—Steamer United Empire, Duluth, passengers and freight.

Through the Rivers.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Up—Colonial and consort, 8 p. m.; City of Mount Clemens, 2:30 a. m.; St. Paul, 4 a. m.; Juniata, 5:30 a. m.; Bay City and barges, 8 a. m.; Aunt Ruth, 8:30 a. m.; Smith and Post, 12:20 p. m.; William Rudolph and consort, 12:25 p. m.; Niagara, M. F. Monticello, Reindeer, 2 p. m.; Cormorant, Charles Wall, Delaware, 3:30 p. m.; Mocking Bird, H. A. Kent, Champion, 3:30 p. m.; Allegheny and consort, 6 p. m.; Manistique, 7 p. m.; Avon, 7:10 p. m. Down—City of Cleveland, 2:30 a. m.; Nahant, 5:15 a. m.; A. J. Jennie, 5:20 a. m.; B. W. Jenness and barges, 8:30 a. m.; Rube Richards, May Richards, J. H. Mead, 9 a. m.; W. H. Barnum, 10 a. m.; D. Ballentine, Northwest, 2 p. m.; Oconto, 2:45 p. m. In port—City of Green Bay. Wind west, light; weather fine.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Schooners H. A. Kent, Champion. Down—Propeller D. W. Powers and barges.

Passed up today—Propellers Sanilac, Winslow, Avon, Arctic, City of Montreal, Manistique, Portage, Jay Gould, William Morley, Tempest and barges, A. E. Allen and schooner Mary, H. D. Coffinbury and schooner Red Wing, John M. Osborn and schooners Thomas Gawn and George W. Davis, Wocoken and schooner R. Winslow, Alpena and barges, Balize and pontoons; schooners L. A. Law, J. G. Worts, Pride of America, Thomas L. Parker, F. A. Georger, Maria Martin, W. S. Crosthwaite, Sweetheart, Tom Dickerson and barges. Down—Propellers W. H. Barnum, A. H. Jennie, Nahant, Tecumseh, C. J. Kershaw, R. A. Packer, Oregon, Rube Richards and schooners May Richards, J. H. Mead, R. Holland and barges, B. W. Jeness and barges, Westford and barges, J. P. Donaldson and barges, Lowell and barges, Rhoda Stewart and barges, George King and barges, Wales and barge, D. Lenty and barges. Wind south, light; weather clear.

Lake Erie.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Garibaldi was raised with a steam-pump at Bar Point today and towed to Detroit by the tug Bob Hackett with steam-pumps working. The Bar Point lightship was stationed today. It will display the same lights as last season. The schooner W. S. Crosthwaite was towed up today with all her head-gear gone, having sustained a collision with the steamship Onoko.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 5.—[Special.]—The new propeller William A. Haskell, from Toledo with 56,000 bushels of corn, arrived here this afternoon, having laid off here in the fog since yesterday evening. A telegram today from the break in the canal says that locking will be resumed Wednesday morning.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The tug Ida Sims sprang a leak at her moorings Sunday night and sank. She was raised today. The schooner Three Brothers, of Escanaba, arrived here today with ore for H. P. Tillibridge, of this city. She is the first to arrive. Several calls for coal boats were made today, but none were on hand. This afternoon vessels were offering to carry ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports for 80 cents and from Marquette for 90 cents.

ERIE, Pa., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Lehigh, Chicago, grain; propeller India, Buffalo, merchandise.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—Departed—Barge D. M. Wilson and tow, Manitowoc, Buffalo, 65,000 bushels of wheat; barge Egyptian and tow, Pelican, Buffalo, 78,000 bushels of wheat. The propeller United Empire left Sarnia this morning for Duluth. She will probably be the first arrival this year.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Passed down—Steamer Osceola, tug Ella G. Stone.

Welland Canal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Hoboken, George B. Sloan, O. Mitchell, Nevada, Bolivia, Ariel, Mary Copley, Forest Queen; propellers D. R. Van Allen, Ontario, Northerner, W. L. Frost. The following arrived and passed up the old canal: Tug Metamora and barges Benson, Russell, Marley, from Kingston to Cheboygan, Mich. Further arrivals were the schooners M. J. Cummings, A. L. Andrews, and Gangas. The schooner M. J. Cummings was towed in here by the tug Charley Ferris, from Oswego, N. Y. The Cummings was caught in the gale of Friday morning, and lost her three masts and all her sails. She will proceed to Buffalo for repairs. It is expected that locking on the new canal will be resumed tomorrow.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop L. Pahlow, Thompson, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop C. H. Green, Alpena, ties.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop John N. Glidden, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Toronto, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Hattie C. Bell, East Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Rosa Sonsmith, East Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barns, Menominee, lumber.
Schr George H. Warrington, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Carleton, bark.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emma Leighton, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. H. Badger, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Grace Grummond, Duluth, groceries.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, light.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop John Otis, Ironton, light.
Prop L. Pahlow, Thompson, sundries.
Prop J. H. Almendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu rye, and sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon.
Prop Lawrence, Frankfort, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop C. Brittian, White Lake, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Burien, Muskegon, light.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jennie Phillips, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr America, Manistee, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Montague, light.
Schr Myrtle, Montague, light.
Schr Peoria, Leetham, light.
Schr George Fuller, Menominee, light.
Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Mossbell, Green Bay, light.
Schr Y. Anderson, Rawley's Bay, light.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton—Future deliveries advanced .07@.08c and lost again .05@.06c; when sellers refusing to go on, the market became very quiet. At the third call only 100 bales May sold, at 11.63c, 100 bales October, 11.04c, and 100 bales December, 10.87c. Futures closed barely steady. May, September, and October .02c higher than last Saturday. June, July, and August, unchanged. November to February, .01@.02c higher.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 5.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 125 bales; exports, coastwise, 281; stock, 8,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5.—Cotton—Middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 1,400 bales; gross, 1,523; gross, 1,300; sales, 300; stock, 142,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11⅛c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 150; shipments, 30; stock, 11,200.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—Cotton—Quiet; 11⅜c; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 400; stock, 27,300; sales, 425.

AT THE CITY OF PARIS.

TODAY

And the Balance of This Week,

SPECIAL SALE OF LACES AND LACE GOODS.

Note the following prices, which are below all other houses:

6-inch Oriental Lace .... 25c per yd
3½-inch Black Spanish Lace, all silk, with pearling edge .... 20c per yd
Full 4-inch Black Spanish Lace, with pearling edge .... 25c per yd
5-inch Black Spanish Lace, with pearling edge .... 35c per yd
Colored Spanish Laces in ecru, drab, steel, brown, &c. .... 25c per yd
5-inch Ecru Spanish Lace, pure silk, 35c per yd
Elegant line of Escurial Lace, warranted all silk .... 60c per yd
Real Torchon Lace from 3c per yd and up
Black Beaded Lace, 3½ inches wide, handsome pattern .... 50c per yd
White Beaded Lace, 3½ inches wide, handsome pattern .... 65c per yd
Egyptian, Imitation Point, Imitation Duchess, Thread, Valenciennes, Pompadure, &c., Lace, all greatly reduced.
White Bretonne Ties .... 75c apiece
Spanish Lace Fichus, pure silk, Cream, White, and Black. .$1.25 and up
Oriental Lace, E Sharpe ... $5.00 apiece
Handsome Embroid'd Beaded Fronts, $2.75 apiece
Made-up Lace Fichus, good quality, 25c apiece
Embroidered and Lace Collars, 25c apiece
Embroidered and Lace Collars for ladies and children.
CHENILLE FICHUS, ornamented with Colored and Black Beads, something handsome, and the latest Parisian Novelty.

FULL LINE OF
Black Beaded Net for Yoke & Sleeves.
Black Spanish Net " "
Ecru Guipure Net " "
White Spanish Net " "
Oriental Net, &c., " "

And hundreds other styles of Laces and Lace Goods too numerous to mention.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO., State-st., S. W. Corner Washington.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 80 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. [illegible]

Crazy-Patchwork.

SILKS for the above in $1, $2, and $3 packages. Elegant varieties EMBROIDERY silk, assorted colors, 25c. pkg. Western Silk Co., Chicago, Ill.

WRITERS The ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 19 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

Under the Blue Coats.

Every United States military post is supplied with Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. Scientific, quick-acting.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE. One block north of Clark Street Bridge.

OPERA TWICE A DAY. PIRATES OF PENZANCE. TODAY'S MATINEE. Cast for Pirates of Penzance:
Pirate King .... GEO. BRODERICK
Samuel .... J. W. Herbert
Frederick .... H. F. Fairweather
Maj.-General Stanley .... Fred Dixon
Sergeant .... Fred H. Frear
Mabel, Gen. Stanley's youngest daughter, Miss Bessie Grey
Kate, Isabel, Edith .... Nannie Lascelles, Wilfridi Bond, Janie Hull
And Ruth, a Piratical Maid of all Work, EMMA MABELLA BAKER

BELLS OF CORNEYVILLE (Chimes of Normandy) TONIGHT.

OUR MUSEUM—Largest in America. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.
GRAND CRAZY QUILT AND FANCY ARTICLE SHOW CONTINUED FOR ANOTHER WEEK.
$50,000 Worth of Quilts on Exhibition. 1,000,000 Patches Under One Roof.
Ladies, come in afternoon to see display. General admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 10 cents. Reserved seats at Box Office and Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Museum open at 10 a. m. Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
WANTED—All kinds of curious and useful articles made by artisans, to enter our Grand Contest to commence shortly. Apply immediately, Room 18, Great Chicago Museum and Theatre.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S Palace Dime Museums
SOUTH SIDE, Clark, south of Madison. Marvelous Living Two-Headed COW. Other Curiosities changed. ON THE STAGE. Entire New Company of Specialty Artists. Doors open daily, 10 to 10.
WEST SIDE, W. Madison, near Halsted. First time in Chicago of the Wonderful PIN MACHINE Making 1,000 Pins per minute. The South Sea Islanders, The Strange Circassian, 20 other Living Curiosities. New Faces, Acts, and People on the STAGE. Doors open from 1 to 10.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
SEASON TICKETS FOR THE MAY FESTIVAL
Can now be secured at the CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL Box-Office. FIVE EVENING CONCERTS, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. TWO AFTERNOON CONCERTS, May 29 and 31. Season Tickets, including reserved seat for the Seven Concerts, $12. The sale of SINGLE RESERVED SEATS will begin next Monday morning, May 12.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager
ONE WEEK ONLY. Return engagement and farewell appearances in Chicago of MODJESKA! TONIGHT—CAMILLE. Seats now on sale. Box-office open daily at 8 a. m., where repertory for the week may be obtained. Next Week—First Production of the new Comedy-Drama, BURR OAKS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Randolph-st., South Side.
PARTED AT MATINEE. TWO LOVES AND A LIFE! THIS EVENING.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF LIVING CURIOSITIES AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.
NEXT WEEK—COMIC OPERA ON A MAGNIFICENT SCALE.
Admission ONLY 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Museum always open. Performances at 3 and 8. Seats can be secured in advance at Box-Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Co. IN ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE! AN IMMEDIATE HIT. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

STANDARD THEATRE. Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
50c .... GENERAL ADMISSION 50c
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, GEO. C. MILN, SUPPORTED BY MISS ADELE PAYN And a carefully selected company.
Monday and Tuesday—HAMLET. Wednesday and Thursday—RICHELIEU. Friday—MACBETH. Saturday Matinee—HAMLET. Saturday Night—FOOL'S REVENGE. South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Regular Prices—[illegible]. Next Week—W. J. SCANLAN, commencing with Matinee May 11, in ARDENDALE.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. GEO. RIDDLE. 3 More Recitals. NEW PROGRAMMES.
Tuesday Evening, May 6—Miscellaneous. Thursday Evening, May 8—"Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's Music, interpreted by Heimendahl's Orchestra of 18. Saturday Afternoon, May 10—Miscellaneous. COURSE TICKETS, $1 and $2. SINGLE TICKETS (first and third recitals), 50 cents and $1. SINGLE TICKETS ("Midsummer Night's Dream"), 75 cents and $1.50. For sale at box-office of Hershey Music-Hall, where full programme may be obtained.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The popular comedian, NAT C. GOODWIN, And his own comedy company in THOSE BELLS, In which Mr. Goodwin gives his wonderful imitation of MR. HENRY IRVING. Also the musical success entitled "HOBBIES," in which Mr. Goodwin imitates all American artists. "SEE OUR FAIRY." Monday, May 12—John P. Smith's Comedy Company.

JOE MIEHLE'S BROADWAY HALL, 369-371 South State-st. GRAND CONCERT Every evening during the week and Sunday afternoon and evening. THE PARISIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA. Parties visiting the National Panorama will find this place as the nearest and most convenient refreshment resort for ladies and gentlemen.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division. Week commencing MONDAY, MAY 5. Saturday and Sunday matinees, Holland Comedy Co. in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Geo. Holland as Lord Dundreary. Popular Prices—[illegible]. Next week, May 12—HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. NEW IDEA IN MINSTRELSY! LEON & CUSHMAN'S NEW IDEA IN MINSTRELSY! Minstrel Comedy Company. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. The comedy satire of SARAH BARNUM'S DILEMMA, and the Burlesque of ILL-FED DORA. Monday, May 12, The McCaull Opera Company in THE MERRY WAR.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT. BASE-BALL. ST. LOUIS vs. CHICAGO RESERVES. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES. Tuesday, Wednesday, May 6, 7. Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BELASCO'S Stranglers of Paris. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—CONFUSION.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. Battle of Gettysburg. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder," The swiftest insect killer known. Cleans roaches or croton bugs from houses, hotels, or restaurants. Kills flies instantly. Protects furs and woolens from moths. Save carpets. GET BUCK & RAYNER'S AND YOU ALWAYS GET THE BEST. 25c, 50c, $1.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., and Prof. T. G. Tisdale, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Senator D. M. Sabin, of Minnesota; the Hon. P. Kelly, of St. Paul; the Hon. D. P. B. Pride, of Boise City, Idaho; and Mme. Modjeska, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The City of Rome sailed from Queenstown at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, with 216 cabin and 517 steerage passengers.

The National Anti-Monopoly Convention, called by the National Anti-Monopoly League, will begin work in this city May 14.

The circulars and programs of the National Industrial Congress, which opens in this city May 21, are now being distributed over the country. The substance of these have already been published in The Tribune.

Thomas Carlisle, 14 years old, was stealing a ride on a Chicago & Eastern Illinois train when he fell under the wheels and was killed, the accident occurring just outside of the city. The boy's home was at No. 3639 Wallace street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 60° above zero; 9 a. m., 62°; 10 a. m., 65°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 72°; 3 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 66°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.33; 6 p. m., 28.38.

The elevator in the building at No. 309 Wabash avenue was put in motion while William Andrews, a machinist, was at work upon the top of the car. It pressed him against the top of the shaft and seriously injured him. He was taken to the County Hospital.

With reference to the temporary quarters (a barn that has seen better days) now occupied by Chemical Engine Company No. 4, of which mention has been made in The Tribune, it may be stated that the place has been improved, and the firemen think they can do well enough there until their new house is ready.

A few days ago a Coroner's jury censured a Dr. Rosenthal for refusing to issue a death certificate without being paid in advance. What Dr. Rosenthal they referred to did not appear in the written testimony or verdict, but Dr. Adolf Rosenthal, of No. 307 Milwaukee avenue, wants the public to know that he is not the physician censured.

There was to have been a meeting of Chicago business-men who are directly interested in the New Orleans Cotton Exposition at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of Mr. David Bradly, Chairman of the Chicago representation, and the slim attendance of other parties interested the meeting was postponed until next Saturday at 3 p. m.

The Trustees of Quinn Chapel, the African Methodist Episcopal Church on Fourth avenue, near Van Buren street, appeal to the public for assistance in paying off a debt of $22,000, which is crippling the work of the church among the colored population of the city. Donations can be sent to the pastor, the Rev. G. H. Shaffer, No. 161 Third avenue, or to Mr. H. A. Bartlett, Grand Pacific Hotel.

A dispatch from Albert Lea, Minn., which appeared in The Tribune of May 2, stated that W. H. Press a traveling salesman for the Mosely Safe Company, had died suddenly in that city the previous day. It is now learned that the statement was erroneous. The Mosely people received a letter from Mr. Press yesterday, dated Mankato, Minn., announcing that he was alive and well and at work as usual.

An energetic effort will be begun tomorrow by the Alton, the Fort Wayne, and Burlington Roads to stop the practice by the people along their lines in the city limits of boarding trains while in motion, as scarcely a day passes but some one is hurt or killed, involving the companies in continued demands for damages. Extra detectives will be employed, under the orders of M. J. Crow, to assist the regular men in the work.

Dave McDonald and R. Sanders, two St. Louis confidence-men, managed to board a train for Milwaukee at the Union Depot and were trying to work an aged granger when Detective Broderick of the St. Paul Road saw them. He took the operators to the Desplaines Street Station. They had a "snide" ring in their possession; also a directory containing the names of all the bank Presidents and cashiers in the Northwest. They were locked up.

The mortality report for the month of April shows that there were 1,025 deaths in the city during that period. The principal causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 23; croup, 11; diarrhea, 14; diphtheria, 37; scarlet-fever, 26; typhoid-fever, 18; measles, 24; whooping-cough, 11; inanition, 31; cancer, 25; consumption, 105; enteritis, 36; peritonitis, 15; Bright's disease, 12; debility, 24. The deaths last month exceeded those of the preceding month by 120, and those of the corresponding month of 1883 by 108.

W. W. O'Brien, the attorney, has begun a war against the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, a German daily, which handled him without gloves recently in its mention of the case of Sadie Reich, the slayer of Kinsley, the Briggs House waiter. O'Brien was Sadie's attorney. The paper in question applied some very obnoxious terms to O'Brein, impeaching, as he says, his honesty. Yesterday he had August Spies, the proprietor, and Henry Fisher, the city editor, of the journal arrested on the charge of libel. They gave bail for their appearance before Justice Meech May 13.

Pat Shay, one of the Adams-Brown gang of criminals, addresses a long letter to The Tribune denying the correctness of Lawyer Kate Kane's statement regarding the fight between Adams and himself in the jail corridor. He says he struck Adams, but the blow would hardly have injured a child; that Adams did not fall and was not stunned; and that the blow certainly did not injure Adams either in mind or body. He says the alleged insanity is a put-up job, its object being that Adams may gain sympathy and escape punishment.

The Chicago City Railway Company paid $2,125 for its three-months' license ending April and made 198,883 trips; the West Division Company paid $2,659 and made 248,973 trips. The City Collector received $12,283 from miscellaneous licenses, among which were two first-class amusement licenses from the Academy of Music and the Standard Theatre and two second-class licenses from the Lyceum Theatre and Hershey Music-Hall. Amusement licenses were refused Rodger Plant, No. 529 South Clark street, and Prof. Bernstein, proprietor of the Anatomical Museum on Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. There were ten whisky licenses issued for four months and seven beer licenses for four months.

FLEMMING AND LORING.

United States Attorney Tuthill has notified the attorneys for Flemming and Loring, of "Fund W" notoriety, that the case has been entered on Judge Harlan's calendar, and will come up for final hearing on or about May 15. Judge Harlan's sittings will begin about May 15, and the calendar will probably occupy till the end of the month. Flemming and Loring were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500 by Judge Blodgett Jan. 14 last, and were liberated on a writ of supersedeas granted by Judge Drummond.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE NEW MARKET REPORTS.

The blanks of applications for the new market reports from the Board of Trade have been prepared with the most stringent provisions against the reports falling into the hands of the bucket-shops. The applicant must expressly agree that such reports shall not be used by him as a basis for trading or dealing in or on such quotations, or the differences in such quotations, reported from time to time; and that such reports shall not be transmitted or communicated to any other person, firm, or corporation, to be so used, and that such reports shall not by his consent be in any way used for the promotion of the business commonly known as the 'Bucket-Shops.'" In case the Board discovers that the reports are being used contrary to the provisions of the application it reserves the right to discontinue sending the quotations without notice. The applicant must also give Chicago references before his application will be considered.

ADJOURNING THE CALL BOARD.

The proposition to adjourn the Call Board for six months is generally considered tantamount to abolishing it altogether, as before the period shall have elapsed the Board of Trade will have removed to its new building, and in the consequent changes the interests of the Call Board will be overlooked. This is evidently what at least a portion of the originators of the movement for adjournment are aiming at, as they are free in expressions to the effect that the Call Board has outlived its usefulness. There is, of course, a faction who are greatly opposed to any such summary method of closing it.

A special meeting was held yesterday to act on the proposition of the Directors to postpone the election of officers, which would have occurred today, for two weeks in order that the petition for the adjournment could first be considered at the annual meeting next Tuesday. The postponement was generally taken as a move in favor of adjournment, the present officers, who are in favor of it, being retained in office until after the question is settled. Notwithstanding this, the proposition was accepted by a nearly unanimous vote, only five or six dissenting "noes" being heard. It is thought the vote was a fair test of the present strength of the opposition.

FRALEY TO THE FRONT.

Charles Counselman effected a settlement yesterday between Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, who was caught in the recent advance in wheat, and his Chicago creditors. The settlement was on the basis of 30 per cent cash, 35 per cent in six months, and 35 per cent in a year. A total indebtedness of $150,000 was divided between twenty firms. The terms of settlement seem to be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. It was expected all along by those who knew Mr. Fraley well that he would do what he has done—pay 100 cents on the dollar.

A BULL SHAKES HIS HORNS.

The Chicago bulls do not take kindly to the imputations of the New York [illegible] characterizing "the present [illegible] price of wheat as simply an infamous swindle." [illegible] Roche was especially indignant. "An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ... would be an ass satisfied."

A FAMILY SKELETON.

ALLEGED [illegible] OF A DEAD WIFE—A SON SUES HIS FATHER FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

A sensational bill reflecting on a well-known musician was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Edward de Anguera, the defendants being Antonio de Anguera, Mary E. Anguera, Fuslin G. Ball, and Elizabeth Ball. The complainant says he is the son of Antonio de Anguera, and of his wife, Eliza A. de Anguera, the latter of whom died Oct. 17, 1883. She was in her lifetime the owner of the property No. 2269 Indiana avenue, which came to her from her mother. Owing to sickness, Mrs. de Anguera was a victim of opium and for the last fifteen years prior to her decease had used it to such an extent as to weaken her mind. Her husband, the bill says, frequently tried to induce her to convey her property to him, and in 1877 decided to have her adjudged insane by the County Court and placed in an asylum, but at the son's urgent request he abandoned his design. It is charged that Mrs. de Anguera always cherished a tender affection for her husband which was not reciprocated, as he left her to live with a Mrs. Mary E. Smith in 1880 and 1881. The son says that, learning of this scandal, he tried to put a stop to it, but unsuccessfully and he charges that the knowledge of it embittered the last days of his mother's life. In 1881 the husband, with the purpose of getting his wife's property and then obtaining a divorce from her, induced her "by undue influence over a mind enfeebled and impaired," and "by taking an unconscionable advantage of her great affection for him, and by false and fraudulent representations that he would return and live with her and resume his former marital relations," to deed her property to a lawyer named F. Q. Ball, who was at the time his attorney. Ball and his wife then transferred the property to De Anguera. The 17th of October following De Anguera filed a bill for divorce against his wife which was suppressed for service. A special deputy was appointed to serve the writ. The next morning Mrs. de Anguera was found dead in her bed. No inquest was held nor was any official investigation made, but the matter was kept as quiet as possible, and it was given out her death was caused by "paralysis of the brain." The son charges it was caused by the shock at discovering the perfidy of her husband in trying to get rid of her after obtaining possession of her property. The day after her death the divorce proceedings were dismissed and the papers in the case taken from the court files. Soon after Mrs. Smith filed a bill for divorce from her husband, Charles T. Smith, and obtained a decree on the ground of desertion. She and De Anguera then took a trip to Milwaukee, where they were married, and came back to live on the Indiana avenue property. De Anguera, as is alleged, also appropriated his wife's personal property, and his son now asks that he may be compelled to account therefor, and that the deed of conveyance to him by Ball and from Mrs. de Anguera to Ball may both be set aside as fraudulent.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

BELL SAYS SO, AND HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

The case of John Dunn, one of the indicted judges of election, was yesterday called up again and passed by Judge Williamson until Judge Hawes has disposed of defendant's motion to set aside the default of his bond and be discharged. Clerk Bell explained that the reason why the order for a continuance entered Saturday by Judge Williamson was not placed on the record was because he did not think the matter important enough to notice. It was not his intention to suppress it. His attention was called to the fact that Clerk Doyle never failed to make a minute on the daily record of all continuances granted in his branch of the court. "It's a lie, and you're a liar, too," he retorted with a flush of anger, addressing the man who spoke to him.

A bystander produced one of Clerk Doyle's records and pointed out several entries of orders like that in question. Although it was conclusively proved that Bell was in error and had insulted a man without cause he walked away offering no apology. The occurrence created considerable talk, and a lawyer in the crowd said: "This is not the first time that Bell was wrong. I recall that last February he forgot—or says he forgot—to put the case of Francis Chaffee, the ex-County undertaker, indicted for selling dead bodies, on the calendar. I wanted to be present when the arguments should have been made for a motion to quash the indictment, and looked all through the calendar to discover which day the cause was set for a hearing, but I failed to find it."

To a Tribune reporter Bell stated that the case was left off the calendar "by mistake." "It is best not to say anything about it," he pleaded.

Clerk Doyle said: "I got Bell's calendar and my own ready for the printer. The case of Francis Chaffee, I remember, was set for trial Feb. 12, and I put it in the copy that way. Bell came to me and requested to look over the copy before it went to the printer. He did so, and when the calendar came from the printing office the case of Chaffee had been left off."

THEY ARE SICK.

JURORS WHO PROVE IT BY DOCTORS' CERTIFICATES.

Judge Williamson was kept busy yesterday examining doctors' certificates which were presented to him by candidates summoned to serve as jurors for the first two weeks of the May term of the Criminal Court.

Dr. Almon Brooks certified that W. K. Nixon had for the last twelve months been "constantly under treatment for an affection of the nervous system." He was excused. E. A. Beach presented a letter from Dr. John W. Streeter. "He is totally deaf in his left ear," the physician wrote, but the court concluded to give Mr. Beach a trial. Joseph Oswald, of the Town of Lake, produced a paper signed by Dr. R. H. Burke representing him to be an invalid suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and he was allowed to depart. "Mr. H. Ephraim cannot remain absent from home any length of time," wrote Dr. Martin Matti, "his wife being ill. His business is such that she is a help to him when in good health. At present, however, she needs his assistance, without which her recovery would become tedious." Mr. Ephraim escaped duty upon his statement that he was prepared to make oath to the above. George C. Clark secured his release on a letter from Dr. De Laski Miller. Mr. Clark, he claimed, would suffer an absolute injury by serving on a jury. Dr. C. P. Caldwell sent a letter saying that J. B. Bateman had several ribs broken in a recent railroad accident and could not come, and Dr. M. Muffat said that David Arnold was under treatment for subacute bronchitis. D. E. Sweet had a child sick, and Dr. R. M. Lakey certified that his presence at home was required. M. Spellman and H. B. Parker, of Lyons, did not respond when their names were called, and attachments were issued for their arrest.

AN INDIAN MEMORIAL.

MARTIN RYERSON'S BEAUTIFUL GIFT TURNED OVER TO THE LINCOLN PARK BOARD.

With but little ceremony the beautiful group of bronze statuary in Lincoln Park was yesterday presented to the Park Commissioners by Mr. Martin Ryerson, whose gift it is, to the City of Chicago. At 3 o'clock there were present about the statue Mr. Ryerson, Col. G. S. Hubbard, one of Chicago's oldest citizens; Mr. J. M. Stearns, Mr. John J. Boyle, the sculptor; H. J. De Vry, F. H. Winston, T. F. Withrow, and Gen. Joseph Stockton, the three latter being members of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park. There were also about one hundred visitors to the park present. What ceremonies there were occurred in the drive in front of the statue.

Mr. Ryerson, addressing the Commissioners, said:

"Gentlemen of the Lincoln Park Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have caused the [illegible] [illegible] ...

Mr. Winston, President of the commission, replied as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park, in behalf of the people whom they represent, accept the donation of this beautiful and appropriate monument and will ever preserve and care for it, so that as long as the granite shall endure it will remain a lasting memento of the man it represents and of the public spirit and liberality of the generous donor."

Mr. Boyle expressed his thanks to Mr. Ryerson for the generous manner in which he had spoken of him. He said that when about a year ago that gentleman met him in Paris and unfolded to him his views he at once entered into the spirit of the matter, and the statue was the result of some hard work on his part.

This concluded the formality, and those who had gathered about the monument dispersed. It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to have inscribed upon the pedestal the names of Mr. Ryerson and Mr. Boyle.

PHIL'S BUST.

IT IS UNVEILED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

Central Music-Hall was crowded last evening, the occasion being the unveiling of the bust of Gen. Phil Sheridan by Kretschmar, which was presented to the Union Veteran Club by a committee of citizens. The stage was occupied by members of the organization and others, and in the centre the bust was mounted on an improvised pedestal, veiled with the American flag.

"America" was played by the band, after which William H. Boulton called the meeting to order, and James A. Sexton presided. The Secretary of the club read letters of regret from Gen. Sheridan and Robert Lincoln. Mr. Charles A. Dibble unveiled the bust while the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the audience broke out in prolonged applause.

In delivering the presentation speech Prof. Swing said, a sculptor journeying toward Chicago must feel much like old Abraham felt out in the wilderness; going he knew no whither, but hoping for a city that might at least be willing to have some divine foundations, tho with hopes greatly clouded and walking chiefly by longings of soul. After giving a brief outline of the sculptor's life, the speaker said: "In other cities of the Nation he has cut in marble the forms of many public men, and tonight we see him here in our city, in his youth and talent, as proud of his Sheridan in marble as the Nation is proud of its Sheridan in the flesh." Again Prof. Swing said: "The painter attempts to make a fac-simile of his subject, while sculpture is more like an oration or a poem—an effort to gather up the mental and spiritual attributes of an Apollo, or a Venus, or a Moses, or a Minerva—or a Sheridan. . . In this marble before us this evening the battlefield is far away, the weariness and anxiety of the heart while cannons are roaring and while the Nation is in peril are excluded, and we are in the presence of a half heroic form which can easily recall a great past and inspire for a great future."

Gen. Julius White, having read a letter from Gen. Sheridan commending the piece of art, paid a glowing eulogy to the war record of the original.

Mr. Kretschmar, being called for, modestly stated that he must plead embarrassment, and said that men of his profession expressed themselves by works, not words.

An oration on Sheridan was delivered by Bishop Fallows, which was well received and frequently applauded by the audience.

Prof. W. C. Lyman concluded the exercises of the evening by reciting "Sheridan's Ride."

PYTHIAN POINTS.

THE UNIFORM RANK AND OTHER KNIGHTLY MATTERS.

At the thirteenth biennial session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, which began its sittings at New Orleans April 26 and closed May 2, important regulations were adopted regarding the discipline and work of that section of the order known as the Uniform Rank. The Uniform Rank bears about the same relation to the Knights of Pythias that the Knights' Templar does to the Masonic order. The leading feature of the new regulations is that the discipline and work of the Uniform Rank will be an exact model of the United States army, the idea of the Supreme Lodge being that if military tactics and discipline are to be taught at all they should be of a nature to render them valuable to the country in any case of emergency. Upton's "United States Army Tactics" has been adopted as the text-book on tactics, and the discipline, rank, operations, and methods of the United States army have been adopted in their entirety as the working model.

Fort Dearborn Division, of Chicago, captured the first prize of $1,000 in the competitive drill, the supposed invincible Tancred Division, of Columbus, Kas., having to be content with the second prize of $500. E. L. Brand, of this city, has been commander of the Fort Dearborn Division since its organization until the present meeting of the Supreme Lodge, when he was promoted to be Grand Commander for the State of Illinois. He will be succeeded in the command of the division by E. D. Ellis.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the new Pythian Temple in this city within the next three weeks. The building will cost about $175,000, and will be the finest of its kind in the United States. The funds are already provided and arrangements are at present going on for the completion of the title to the ground.

SOME OTHER JUDGE.

WILLIAMSON WILL NOT TRY THE SCHOCK CASE—THE SHERIFF'S PRISONERS.

"I will inform the prosecution," said Judge Williamson to Assistant-State's-Attorney Anthony, "that it will be useless to summon the witnesses in the case of Anna Schock, indicted for cruelty to children. I have concluded since I granted her a new trial not to sit as a Judge in her case again. Before I heard the evidence I was not biased, but now I have formed an opinion. I do not want to dodge newspaper criticisms, but I have had enough of them. Mrs. Anna Schock will have to be tried before some other Judge. I give this notice to counsel in time, so as not to inconvenience them any when the case is called."

"I will ask the court to enter a rule," said Mr. Anthony after the Judge had finished, "compelling the Sheriff to furnish the court with a list of prisoners in his custody."

"There is a statutory provision in regard to this," answered the Judge; "hence I will not enter an order, but I will let your request serve as a notice on Mr. Hanchett. Let it be attended to."

The clause in the statutes referred to is as follows:

At the opening of each term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, and in other counties of the Circuit or County Court at which criminal business may be transacted, the keeper of the jail of the county shall return to the court a list of all prisoners in his custody, specifying the causes for which and the persons by whom they were committed, and produce and exhibit therewith, for the inspection of the court, his calendar of prisoners; and whenever others are committed during a term of the court he shall make like return as to them.

Heretofore this has been neglected. The object for this demand on the part of the prosecutor, it is surmised, is to know the exact time when persons who were sentenced are taken away to the bridewell or penitentiary to enter upon their terms of service.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE A. T. STEWART & CO. TAX MATTER—ASSISTANT TAX COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

The County Board met yesterday. John H. Herbert was appointed Constable in the Town of Lake, vice Chase, resigned. The County Attorney recommended that John W. Weed, of New York, be instructed to begin suit on behalf of the county against A. T. Stewart & Co. to recover $11,011 in personal property tax for 1882 owed by that firm. The recommendation was concurred in. The Hospital Committee recommended the adoption of a number of sanitary suggestions offered by members of the Medical Board, as to ventilation, attendance, etc., and the building of barracks for certain contagious diseases. After some discussion the whole matter was referred to a joint committee on buildings and hospitals, with instructions to call upon the County Attorney for a legal opinion as to whether the county was bound to take cases of contagious diseases for treatment.

On recommendation of the Committee on Public Service Nicholas Kirchner and Thomas Donnegan were appointed as Constables [illegible] ... [illegible] ... was referred.

Commissioner Van Pelt offered a resolution appointing [illegible], of Normal Park, to look after the interests of Cook County in the tax matter for a period of ninety days at a compensation of $[illegible]. Commissioner Sommer moved the compensation be made $100. Commissioner Mattocks objected to this, saying that the matter had been referred to the Committee on Public Service at the last meeting. He had attended the meeting of that committee and had been told that no action would be taken for a week. He therefore thought it was unfair to spring such a report and moved that it be laid over for one week. Commissioner Van Pelt said the motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Public Service at the last meeting had been declared lost by the Chair, and he further said that the resolution was one he had presented as a member of the board, and not as the report of any committee. Commissioner Mattocks' motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 9 to 6, those voting in the affirmative being Commissioners Klehm, Leach, Mattocks, Nilsen, Senne, and Dannenberger. A motion to adopt Van Pelt's resolution as amended was carried by the same vote. Commissioner Senne said he would not vote for McClellan for anything.

It was decided that the Committee on Public Service should meet next Friday with the financial agents of the city to adjust a certain claim of the city against the county.

RELIGION.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

An adjourned meeting of the presbytery was held. The Campbell Park Church was allowed $300. The amounts contributed to the foreign mission fund during the year ending April 1 last, were:

Hyde Park Church, $1,492; Eighth Chicago, $359; Jefferson Park, $419; Lake Forest, $3,796; Riverside, $137; Peotone, $146; First Church of Lake, $7; Second Chicago, $3,451; Wheeling, $32; Wilmington, $83; Englewood, $290; Will Church, $21; Evanston, $925; Frankfort, $5; Waukegan, $161; Fourth Chicago, $1,991; Third Chicago, $2,341; Homewood, $25; Forty-first Street Church, $72; Fullerton Avenue, $300; Braidwood, $10; Holland Church, $4; Sixth Chicago, $675; Highland Park, $101; Reunion Church, $45; Pilot Church, $2; Joliet Central, $250; Westminster, $22; Ellwood, $15; Pullman, $30; Manteno, $92; First, Kankakee, $96; DuPage, $76; First, Joliet, $176; Fifth, Chicago, $249; Austin, $15; Dunton, $50; Maywood, $12; Scotch Church, $27; First, Chicago, $53; First German, $7.50; Bloom Church, $35. Total, $20,484. The remaining twelve of the fifty-two churches in the presbytery contributed nothing.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, of New York, addressed the meeting on the condition of the church in the Far West, he having just returned from a visit there. Prof. Coyner, of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, and the Rev. F. W. Blohm, also of Salt Lake City, addressed the meeting on the condition of the church in Utah. Mr. W. R. Scott, who has recently received a call from the Reunion Church, of this city, passed a satisfactory examination.

The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in July, the date of the quarterly meeting.

METHODIST MINISTERS.

A committee was appointed by the Methodist ministers yesterday morning to ascertain the sentiment of the church laity toward extending an invitation to the General Conference to hold its session in this city four years hence. It was decided to secure the First Church for the meeting next Monday morning, at which Frances Murphy will be present and give an address on his temperance work. A general invitation will be extended the pastors of the city to attend. A paper was read by Prof. A. W. Patten on the Methodist work in Germany and Switzerland. In the discussion following Dr. Parkhurst and others advocated the total separation of German Methodism from American control.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

The Baptist ministers were only in session half an hour yesterday morning. Several verbal reports were made as to the work in the churches during April. Next Monday will be devoted to a discussion of missionary work in Chicago.

THE BRIDGE NUISANCE.

IT IS BECOMING INTOLERABLE ON STATE STREET.

It is becoming more and more evident that something will have to be done to relieve the pressure on State street bridge. The season of navigation has but just begun, and yet the obstruction to travel, due to the fact that one bridge has to do the work of two, is almost unendurable. At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the bridge was open for a comparatively short time to let some vessels pass, and yet during the time a string of cars and teams was formed that stretched as far to the north as Ohio street, while at all the cross streets except Illinois and Indiana were strings of teams and carriages anxiously awaiting for a chance to get into the line. If this is the state of things now, what will it be in the course of two or three weeks when the vessels are coming in in a steady stream? The Rush street bridge will not be done till July, and it will be a miracle if it is done then. In the meantime the bridge nuisance, so far as teams and cars are concerned, will be worse on State street than it has ever been, for all the heavy teaming is now thrown on that bridge.

So the question arises whether the Council cannot do something to relieve the pressure by providing till such time as the Rush street bridge is done that the land travel shall have a better show than it now does—provide, for instance, that the bridge may be closed for fifteen minutes after the passage of a vessel instead of ten, as the ordinance now says. In that way something might be done to diminish the evils of the situation, which are becoming worse every day.

MUST HAVE THE EARTH.

THE SOCIALISTS WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING LESS.

"The Socialists—what they want and how they want it," was the modest theme for discussion at a meeting of the main section at Twelfth and Waller streets last evening. The speakers were Alexander Jonas, editor of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, and T. J. Morgan, of this city. The hall, which was crowded with men and women, was permeated by a stifling atmosphere. The dim outline of the speakers was hardly discernible from the rear end of the room through the density of the tobacco-smoke. While the advocates of radical reform were ventilating their views they were constantly disturbed by the running to and fro of their Teutonic brethren who made frequent trips to the saloon beneath the hall. Many returned holding high above their heads trays loaded down with glasses full of beer.

Morgan entertained the audience with one of his stereotyped speeches. He said nothing which he had not told before at the weekly meetings of the various groups. He stated that the Socialists demanded the improvement of the laboring classes by all legitimate means, the abolishment of the landlord system, and equal taxation. The citizens of Chicago had to pay $13,000,000 taxes a year for property which should be owned in common by the people. The land question was one of the fundamental principles of social reform. The existing evils were class-rule and capital in the hands of a few. Reform was a paramount necessity.

Mr. Jonas' address was a reiteration of what he said at Aurora Turner-Halle Sunday. He sarcastically remarked that this was a free country—very free: a man could starve if he had nothing to eat, and go barefooted if he had no shoes to wear.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

There was a mass-meeting of Englewood citizens in the Wigwam last night to protest against the proposed change in the saloon limits, allowing such places to be established on Sixty-third street. B. E. Hoyt presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, the Rev. W. B. Eisdon, J. E. Shandrew, J. A. Stoddard, and others. A letter of protest was also read from President Cable, of the Rock Island. Resolutions were passed opposing the proposed change and a pledge was circulated for the signatures of men who will refuse to vote for any town officer who favors the objectionable scheme. The action of the meeting will be formally brought before the Town Board Wednesday night.

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday morning at the Sixty-third Street Depot of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. A suburban train bound for the city had made the usual stop at that place and was about starting up again, when a switch-engine of the Grand Trunk road, coming from the south on the same track, crashed against the rear car of the train, which was the smoker. The passengers in the car were thrown violently on to the floor and against the sides of the car, several of them receiving cuts and bruises. T. M. Massy, of Englewood, was injured so badly in the back that he had to be carried home. The engineer of the switch engine, Henry Terwilliger, was arrested for criminal carelessness, taken to the Town-Hall, and held by Justice Kearney in $500 bonds till this morning. The passenger-train, after some delay, proceeded to the city.

JEFFERSON.

Yesterday morning S. S. Kimball swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Fonda and Mr. Hadohr. Mr. Hadohr was taken before Justice Kovats and gave security for his appearance. As Dr. Fonda had a critical professional case to attend to he was allowed to go on his promise that he would appear before the Justice at the examination which is set for 2 p. m. today. Superintendent Lane has already decided, or will decide today, that Mr. Hodman is elected and entitled to his seat.

LAKE.

Justice M. J. Tearney, the newly-elected Police Magistrate for Lake, took his seat on the bench at the Town-Hall yesterday morning in place of J. B. Thomas. The first case he tried in the Police Court was one for horse-stealing. Thomas Cann was held to the grand jury for stealing a horse from Thomas Leonard, of Forty-seventh and Wood streets.

It pays to buy furniture at Holdrens & Co's (manufacturers); saving one to three profits.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
David Myers, South Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Sass, South Chicago	[illegible]
Fred Stollstorff, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna H. Scholl, Chicago	[illegible]
Morris Salky, Chicago	[illegible]
Mrs. Sarah Stein, Chicago	[illegible]
Luke Hickey, Moreland	[illegible]
Kate Condon, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Zientak, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Conant, Chicago	[illegible]
Patrick McKeague, Chicago	[illegible]
Ida Christine Berlelson, Chicago	[illegible]
Jacob E. Brown, Chicago	[illegible]
Hulda Larson, Chicago	[illegible]
Andrew Nilsson, Lemont	[illegible]
Christine Janson, Chicago	[illegible]
John Smith, Evanston	[illegible]
Mrs. Ellen Robertson, Evanston	[illegible]
Michael Loess, Chicago	[illegible]
Katherina Jelineka, Chicago	[illegible]
Benjamin J. Wertheimer, St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible]
Bertha Wampold, Chicago	[illegible]
Russell J. Mershon, Chicago	[illegible]
Cornelia Green, Chicago	[illegible]
John Tully, South Chicago	[illegible]
Kittie McDonnell, Chicago	[illegible]
Aaron Croan, La Porte, Ind.	[illegible]
Mary Lyons, La Porte, Ind.	[illegible]
Harry Jesperson, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Schumacher, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael H. O'Connell, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary E. Higgins, Chicago	[illegible]
August Rose, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Lentz, Chicago	[illegible]
Bernhard Reynolds, Chicago	[illegible]
Mrs. Nora Leonhard, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Stapak, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Terce, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles French, Thornton	[illegible]
Ida Friese, Thornton	[illegible]
Joseph F. Kaher, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary A. Betsky, Chicago	[illegible]
Timothy Cronin, Chicago	[illegible]
Margaret Morrissey, Chicago	[illegible]
Micheal Maina, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Labecka, Chicago	[illegible]
Eli A. Schultz, Chicago	[illegible]
Sarah Neuf, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas J. Howard, Chicago	[illegible]
Julia A. Brennan, Chicago	[illegible]
James Merwick, Chicago	[illegible]
Delia Coffey, Chicago	[illegible]
John H. Long, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Pfister, Deerfield	[illegible]
August A. Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Pauline Steinhagen, Chicago	[illegible]
Anton Stock, Chicago	[illegible]
Emilie Koos, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas McNamara, South Chicago	[illegible]
Elizabeth Clark, South Chicago	[illegible]
John Brusenbach, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Foster, Chicago	[illegible]
August Watter, Chicago	[illegible]
Caroline Tauck, Chicago	[illegible]
Jacob Floersheim, Chicago	[illegible]
Etta Rosenheim, Chicago	[illegible]
Vaclav Sup, Chicago	[illegible]
Mari Akanek, Chicago	19

DEATHS.

DANIELS—May 5, Harry, only son of C. W. and Mary Daniels, aged 5 years 10 months and 12 days. Funeral at the residence 143 South Sangamon-st., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

McWILLIAMS—Sunday, May 4, William Joseph, beloved son of George and Annie McWilliams, aged 5 years and 6 months. Funeral Tuesday, May 6, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

LEO—Kate Leo, at the residence of her brother, Thomas Leo, 21 Ontario-st. Funeral Tuesday, May 6, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

RIORDAN—May 5, at 7:40 p. m., Lizzie, daughter of Daniel and Mary Riordan, aged 6 years 11 months and 26 days. Funeral from residence, 462 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday, May 7, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

CLARK—May 4, at residence, 721 Dixon-st., Harriett, beloved wife of Isaiah Clark and mother of George Bell, Mrs. Minnie McGeary, and Charles Holloway. Funeral from residence Wednesday, May 7, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Cincinnati (O.), St. Louis (Mo.), and Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

Our mother has gone and left us;
Her loss we deeply mourn;
Her suffering here is over,
And God has taken her home.
HER CHILDREN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE HAHNEMANN Hospital will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. T. S. Hoyne, Chairman of the Bureau of Skin Diseases, will report on eczema, and the annual election of officers will take place.

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS, D. D., WILL preach at the Eighth Presbyterian Church this evening at 8. Service each evening of the week in preparation for the Holy Communion.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the asylum, 2228 Michigan-av., today at 2 p. m.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when Athlophoros put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully about his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try Athlophoros, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of Athlophoros. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate Athlophoros all you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

If you prefer Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

—

POLICE

SHERWOOD COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Corner Halsted and Polk-sts.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 56 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 356 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 24, 1883.

DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

Office of Oakwoods Cemetery Association removed to Room 21 Union National Bank Building, corner La Salle and Washington-sts. Elevator on Washington-st.
MARCUS A. FARWELL, Pres't.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS
Tuesday, May 6, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.
Important Special Lines in Each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 7th, 1884,
At 9:30 O'Clock a. m.
Having orders to close out spring consignments of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS,
Dealers attending this sale will get the benefit.
Wednesday, May 7th, at 9:30 a. m.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.
1 Car of W. G. Ware
To be sold in lots to suit the trade.
15 Crates English Lustre Band W. G. Ware.
Good lines of Porcelain C. C. Rock and Yellow Ware. 30 Chamber and Tea Sets, Library Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. 1,500 bbls. Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
54 and 56 Madison-st.

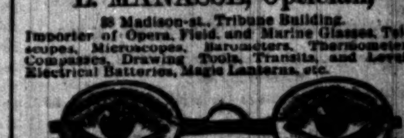
STEAMBOAT ROTHESAY.

This famous fast-sailing passenger side-wheel steamboat will be sold by auction at Hutchison's auction mart in the
CITY OF KINGSTON
On Friday, the 9th Day of May
NEXT, AT NOON.
Her length is about 193 feet and beam 28½ feet, registered tonnage 555 tons; engine and 4-steam engine of 25 horse power. Her model and engines are unusually fine.
She is now at Power's Docks, Kingston.
Each bidder will be required to deposit one thousand dollars.
The sale will be subject to one bid by the vendors.
TERMS CASH.
For further particulars apply to the Liquidators of The Exchange Bank, Montreal, or
BRITTON & WHITING, Barristers, Kingston, Ont.
April 26, 1884.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
THIS TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock,
IMMENSE SALE.
25 Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets,
Wardrobes, Bookcases,
3,000 yards Carpets,
And a General Line of HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
To be sold under Chattel Mortgage.
POMEROY, SON & CO.

ART ART ART
Wall Papers.
Lincrusta-Waltons, Leather, Pressed, Raised Felts, Velvets, Gold, and medium grades of Wall Papers in all patterns. Hung promptly and artistically at lowest prices.
HILGER & CO.,
207 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Lawn Mowers Repaired.
We repair all kinds of lawn-mowers, and carry a full line of extra parts. Send in your mower and have it put in first-class order. Charges reasonable. All work guaranteed.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200-206 Randolph-st.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,
CANS & TANKS,
239 and 241 Lake-st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

SALE BY ASSIGNEE.—I offer for sale the buildings (stocked with ice for season's work) and machinery complete for bottling beer, bottles, barrels, shipping-cases, horses, dray, etc. Also about four hundred (400) barrels of beer completed and in process of completion at the Pueblo Brewery.
Address H. L. HOLDEN, Assignee of the Anglo-Dress Brewing & Bottling Co., South Pueblo, Colorado, April 28, 1884.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

OFFICE, RAILROAD, LIBRARY, COUNTING-ROOM Desks
All styles. Curtain and Flat Tops, Opera and Church Chairs. Send for circulars. THOS. KANE & CO., 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

MONUMENTS.
Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
JOHN H. VOLK.

MEERSCHAUM
GOODS at cost for 30 days, as we desire to call attention to our large assortment.
J. H. NORTON & CO.,
129 East Madison-st.

CIGARS
No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them.
J. H. NORTON & CO.,
[illegible] Dearborn-st. 129 Madison-st.

BUSINESS.

New York Stock Market Strong and Higher—Shipments of Currency from Chicago to the East.

Indiana Markets Irregularly Stronger, and Closed Tame and Most of Them Were Quiet.

Movement in Wheat Here and in New York—Some Fears of Short Crop.

FINANCIAL.

Exchanges at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 5.	April 28.
New York	$157,694,349	$126,730,937
Boston	11,816,575	11,469,336
Philadelphia	8,982,000	8,815,000
Chicago	9,510,000	8,357,168
St. Louis	3,708,576	3,857,000
San Francisco	3,200,340	3,700,007
Total	$195,094,382	$155,958,471

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday and a week ago:

	May 5.	April 28.
Chicago	75c premium.	75c premium.
Boston	5c discount.	5c discount.
St. Louis	75c premium.	75c premium.
Cincinnati	75@100c premium.	75@100c premium.
Louisville	$2.00 premium.	$2.00 premium.

Sterling exchange is strong at 75c premium per $1,000, and the shipments of currency by the banks are pretty large. The bears in exchange do not look for the advance in grain, and ask why there should go up when enough of it is not offered forward to make the supply of exchange that much short. There was a fair counter business yesterday, and a moderate demand for loans. The demand for investment is not changing rapidly. The balances of country banks in this city are small and the deposits in their own vaults ditto. Foreign exchange was dull yesterday, the supply being about the same as for some days past, but larger than a few weeks ago.

The bond trade was dull. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$1000	C B & Q deb 5s	86			
4000	C B & Q 5s	112¾			
1000	C R I & P 5s	112¾			
1000	Chi Gas Tr 6s	110			
1000	Chi Gas L & C 6s	111			
1000	Chi Gas L & C Co.	111			
1000	Chi Dry Dock 6s	50			
1000	Central Un. Tel. Co.	55			

The New York stock market showed a degree of strength quite remarkable for these days. After a short period of worry less some of the important owners should fall the list began to look up. Nearly all classes participated in the improvement, from the Gould properties, Union Pacific, and the Eastern Pacifics. West Shore bonds got up rather the best speed and advanced from 53¾ to 56¾, closing at 55¾. It was once more reported that a financial scheme had been arranged for by the West Shore people. Canmack and Woerishöffer are large buyers and the Gould crowd talked higher prices. There was a good deal of covering of the shorts and apparently some buying for the long account. The market closed strong and with an expectation of higher prices today. The sales were 391,000 shares. The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad the fourth week of April were $70,000, an increase of $2,000 over the corresponding week of 1883. The Canadian Pacific earned $80,000, against $174,000 the corresponding week of last year.

It is reported that the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company is going to reduce its output of copper to 400 tons a month, that is nearly one-half, till the market is relieved of its surplus. If this is true the suspension of dividends will not be merely for a month, as has been expected by some of the stockholders.

The exports in March were smaller than for any previous March since the resumption of specie payments, while the total of the imports was among the largest for March in that period. It is true, however, that we are importing goods that are not wanted by the people, for the merchandise in warehouses increased in that month from $26,000,000 to $35,000,000, the April receipts for customs were about $11,250,000, against $15,000,000 the corresponding month of last year, but the fact that we have taken into account that goods were largely left in the bonded warehouses in the spring of 1883 to await the approaching reduction of the tariff.

The Oriental Bank of London, which has just suspended, is thirty years old and its capital is £1,000,000. Its deposits as late as last October were £2,000,000. Its investments in India have been very unfortunate. Previous to 1873 it had £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 invested there, and the bank suffered severely from the depreciation of silver. The bank of California was its correspondent in this country, but some time ago transferred its sterling account to the Rothschilds. The effect of the failure in this country will be small. The number of reported failures in trade in the United Kingdom continues to show a large falling off from the figures of 1883 and 1882. This seems rather odd, as the other evidences point to a very depressed condition of business.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money says: Stocks were heavy at this morning's opening. Of course they had some feature, as there were to be bid up irregularly and weakness that nobody could make out whether they better pleased the bulls or the bears. While were up their minds prices turned for the better. were a slouching, good, bad, and indifferent condition of affairs (banned lower prices for parties at higher ones) the whole list braced up after Noon, and an improvement set in which lasted to the end. Closing quotations were from ¼ to 1 per cent better than opening. It was given out early in the day that a stop to the decline had been ordered by the magnates of the market, but the purveyors of this intelligence neglected to state whether it was behind a low and permanent bull movement had been decided upon or because the aforesaid magnates simply desired to push prices up a point or two to make a better basis for further sales. There was a sharp advance on Manhattan Elevated shares in the price of time reaching from 53 to 56, upon reports that all existing difficulties were on the eve of settlement. A meeting of the elevated Railway people will be held tomorrow, and brokers who think they know what the result will be say that the Metropolitan Road will be restored to the custody of its stockholders. As this would seem to mean the cancellation of the existing Manhattan lease, it is difficult to understand why the price of this stock should have advanced only as much as the market's weakest moments the North-Pacifics were strong, being backed up by pooling and reported large earnings. It is said that the returns for April show an increase of 120 per cent upon the earnings of only 40 per cent. Grangers were largely dealt in and strong all day through. It is said that the financial arrangements to keep the road intact, and it is further stated that satisfactorily consummated. It is stated that holders of 15,000,000 to $20,000,000 have agreed to the funding of their coupons for three years. It is further expected that at least two-thirds of the stockholders will accede to the funding proposition during the week and thereby prevent any action for foreclosure. At times Central & Hudson and Lake Shore were notably weak, but when the market turned for the better they became as notably strong. The immediate departure of Mr. Vanderbilt for Europe had issued to do with their transactions. As usual, Union Pacific was the conspicuous bobber, it bobbled painfully in the forenoon and clustered briskly in the afternoon. The movement was probably due to the covering of shorts and not to long buying. Western Union Pacific and the Villards were in the front rank of the list in a more conservative state of mind for a rise than has been for some time back. To purchases by Gould, Sage and the bull contingent generally is attributed the improvement the last half of the day.

NEW YORK, May 5.—[Special.]—The exchange today was dull. No gold was reported as being drawn for shipment. Bankers are evidently disposed to await developments in exchange before engaging room. Foreign bills are drawn against stock as collateral. A negotiation of $500,000 on this account, it is stated on authority, is in progress. The all-rail lines have reduced the freight-rate on sugar to Chicago and Milwaukee to 15c. the lake-and-rail lines will meet this reduction by lowering the rate between Boston and these points. The Pacific Company sold from Jan. 1 to April 1 1,000 acres of land at an average price of $6.30 per acre. The average price received up to December, 1883, was $2.14 per acre. The lands were sold for stock-raising and agricultural purposes. Boston dealers report a little more demand from consumers of pig-iron, but the general conditions of the market are unchanged. Prices are still in favor of the buyers. The copper companies have completed the sale to manufacturers of a large block of copper at 14c per lb. The stock of coffee on the spot and afloat for the United States is given at 814,000 bags of Rio and Santos and 255,000 bags of mild grades, making a total of 1,049,000 bags. This is said to be the largest stock ever held here before by 150,000 bags. The Boston transfer books of the Union Pacific record a gain of but 2,165 shares since April 1, instead of 4,000 shares, as previously reported. The reduction in output of the New England mills was inaugurated Saturday by the Lowell mills, which will shut down Saturday during the time agreed on. This cannot be made uniform throughout New England, but of 4,000,000 cotton spindles in the New England States between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 have agreed to reduce production. A wet winter movement is reported in the boot and shoe trade. Some large houses report orders coming in quite freely. A better feeling is reported in the leather trade, and some advances have been noted in the prices of rubber goods. Imports of dry goods last week, $1,956,791; amounts marketed, $1,873,300.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low	Last—May 5	Last—May 3
Canada Pacific	1,250	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Canada Southern	2,810	44¾	43¾	44¾	43¾
Central Pacific	7,610	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
C. B. & Q.	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
C. C. C. & I.	1,720	93	92	92	92
Den. & Rio G.	100	17	16	16	16
Del. & Hudson	200	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
D., L. & W.	1,075	119¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Erie	5,650	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
Do pfd	300	67	67	67	67
Do seconds				54¾	54¾
Illinois Central	200	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Jersey Central	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
L. & T. Texas	4,600	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Lake Shore	10,750	95¾	94¾	95¾	95¾
Louis. & Nash	4,850	51	49¾	50¾	50¾
Manhattan	4,400	56	53	55¾	53¼
do 2d pfd	100	101	101	101	
Mem. & Char	400	30	30	30	
Met. El. bonds				105	105
Mich. Cent	600	90	89	89¾	89
Minn. & St. L.	714	13	12	13	
do pfd	100	32	32	32	
Mo. Pacific	13,600	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central	4,500	113¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
N. Y. L. & W. pfd	100	34	34	34	34
Northern Pacific	13,550	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
Do pfd	29,650	84¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
Northwestern	10,100	131¾	130¾	131¾	131¾
Ohio & Miss.	2,500	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Ont. & Western	200	19	19	19	19
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,710	51	50	50¾	50¾
O. Transcon.	16,000	39¾	38	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	1,500	98	97¾	97¾	97¾
P., P. & O. Co.	1,000	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Peoria, D. & E.	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Reading	32,900	45	43¾	44¾	43¾
Rock Island	100	119	119	119	119
St. L. & S. F. pref.	200	34	34	34	33¾
St. Paul	29,600	89¾	88¾	89¾	89¾
Do pfd	200	120	119	119	119¾
St. Paul & O.	110	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
Do pfd	400	113	113	113	113
St. P., M. & M.	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	96¾
Texas Pacific	2,110	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pacific	59,300	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
Wabash	500	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	700	37	36¾	37	36¾
W. Shore bonds				55¾	53¾
Western Union	45,550	97¾	95¾	97¾	96¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	110
American	97	United States	55

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100¾	St. P. & C. 1st s.	115
4½s	113¾	Texas Pacific l. g.	45
4s, new	123¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	80¾
Pacific 6s of 95	122	Union Pacific 1st	118
Central Pacific 1st	112	Union Pac. l. g.	107
Erie 2d	84¾	Union Pac. s. f.	111
L. & W. (offered)	108		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	76¾	Tenn. new 6s	41
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	43¾
No. Dak.	110¾	Virginia 6s (ex coup)	43¾
Tenn. 6s, old	41¾	Virginia deferred	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000	U S 4s coup.	122¾	
2000	C B & Q deb 5s	86	
4000	C B & Q 5s	112¾	
4000	C St. P M & O 1st	119½	
4000	C Pac land grs.	104¾	
1000	C R I & P 5s	112¾	
3000	D & R G 1st con	61	
500	do	61	
4000	D L & W 7s	132¾	
500	Int'l & G N 1st	102	
400	L & N gen m 6s	95	
10000	do	95¾	
11000	M L S & W 1st	105	
2000	M L S & W inc.	81¾	
1000	M & St L 1st	107	
10000	Met Elevated 1st	105	
3000	do	104	
1000	N Y S & B 1st	95¾	
30000	do	95¾	
11000	do	54	
2000	do	55	
15000	do	55¾	
5000	do	55¾	

1 P. M. TO 2 P. M.

$2000	Georgia 7s g b	113	
3000	Tenn comp b	45¾	
1000	C B & N 1st	136¾	
400	Col Coal & I 6s 1st	97	
400	CAN W con c'p'n	127	
1000	C A Pitts con s f	113¾	
1000	CANW s f deb 6s	95¾	
17000	do	95¾	
6000	D & R G 1st	60¾	
2000	Ill Cent 5s	114¾	
6000	do	75	
4000	D & M N J 1st	83¾	
1000	E Tenn 5s	74¾	
2000	do	75	
4000	H & St J 1st	107	
1000	K & T gen 6s	77	
2000	L & N 1st gen 6s	102	
1000	Mutual Union 6s	71¾	
1000	do	71¾	
1000	Met Ele 1st	105	
1000	Mich Cen 5s 1881	102	
2000	N Y L E & W 2nd	84¾	
2000	do	84¾	
1000	No Pac 1st coup	118¾	
2000	do	118¾	
2000	No Pac 1st coup	118¾	
1000	do	118¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S 4½s c'p'n 1891	113¾	
6000	B & R A 1st	108¾	
2000	Can So 1st gtd	106¾	
7000	C & Ohio 1st Series A	113	
4000	C St P M & O con	113	
2000	D & R G W 1st	87¾	
1000	do	88	
1000	H & St Jo 6s con	113¾	
1000	do	114	
8000	Int coup 6s	84¾	
17000	Int & G N 1st	102	
1000	K Pts—Denv 1st	104¾	
5000	Met Ele 1st	105	
3000	Met Ele 2d	93	
5000	M U Tel 6s	103	
3000	Mid of N J 1st	95¾	
2000	N Y W S & B 1st	54	
5000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55	
10000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
5000	do	55¾	
2000	do	55¾	
20000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
5000	do	55¾	

3 P. M. TO 3:30 P. M.

$45000	N Y W S & B 1st	55¾	
6000	do	55¾	
5000	do	55¾	
20000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
10000	do	55¾	
10

MEXICO.

Dana's Impressions of Mexico and Its Greasers.

The Great Central Plateau a Dry, Arid Plain—Corrupt and Tyrannical Government—No Annexation Wanted.

New York Sun, May 2: The opening of the Mexican Central Railroad is naturally followed by the arrival in that country of unusual numbers of people from the United States. The familiar physiognomy of the Yankee is now encountered at every turning in the Mexican Capital and in every important town and every State of the Republic we meet with railroad stockholders, mining explorers, and speculative visitors, all eager to learn for themselves whether their investments are likely to be profitable, or to find new opportunities for enterprise. Many millions of Northern funds have already been planted in that country, and many other millions are likely to follow them. Of course, every one hopes that his own particular venture may yield the amplest profit; and so we would wish it might turn out. Meanwhile our impressions of a brief yet industrious journey are offered without any dogmatism for whatever they may be worth. They may be mistaken impressions, and we shall be glad to be corrected where accuracy may require it.

I.—THE COUNTRY.

Nine-tenths of Mexico consists of a vast plain elevated from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea-level, inclosed on the east and on the west by lofty ranges of mountains. The soil of most of this immense plateau would be fertile, no doubt, if there were an abundance of water, but scarcity of water is its most impressive feature. The mountains on either side arrest and exclude the natural moisture from the two oceans. The streams are few and small, and except during a brief rainy season of two months in summer, agriculture is only possible through the aid of artificial irrigation. The sum of water available for this purpose is exceedingly limited, much inferior, indeed, to the supply employed for the same purpose in Colorado and New Mexico. Thus during the dry season a very large proportion of the Mexican plateau has the appearance of a desert. From El Paso on the Rio Grande on the north down to Zacatecas, a distance of 750 miles, the whole land at this time of the year is waterless, verdureless, an expanse mainly composed of sand and dry dust, relieved only by a scattered growth of cactus and mesquit bushes. The mountains stand grim and bare in the attenuated atmosphere, without a shrub upon their broad and tawny sides. Here and there, at great distances, the course of a stream may draw a ribbon of greenness across the arid landscape, or a hacienda, with its group of farm buildings inclosed in a massive stone wall like a fortress, suggest the fact of human habitations; or a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep may diversify the scene; but the prevailing effect is that of a fruitless waste. Mr. D. B. Robinson, the able Manager of the Mexican Central Railroad, cherishes the hope of finding, through the means of artesian-wells, water enough to irrigate this country; but where is such a body of water to be taken from? The only possible source would be the rainy slopes on the east and west of the great inclosing sierras; but we fear that the probability of giving fertility to the region through irrigation from artesian-wells is very small indeed.

This formation, this dry elevated plain, extends from the northern boundary of Mexico very far south. Our excursions only reached into the State of Morelos, some hundred miles south of the Capital; but there the general character of the plateau remained substantially unchanged; and it is not too much to say that in nine-tenths of the Mexican Republic the land is of this sort, destitute of qualities that are indispensable for agricultural purposes. This also accounts to a considerable extent for the surprising magnitude of the estates into which the country is divided. Except in a few favored and limited districts there are no small farms there, because culture in small holdings is out of the question, and estates of hundreds of thousands of acres are the rule, because it is only on an extensive scale that farming can be made to pay its expenses in such a country, and it must be mainly cattle farming and sheep farming at that.

The chief business prosecuted in Mexico today is mining. So it has been for the last 350 years, and so, we presume, it will be. From this source was derived the enormous wealth which in former times the Spaniards drew from Mexico. With the profits of mining the massive and costly buildings of the Mexican cities, all relics of the Spanish epoch, were constructed; and whatever prosperity may be in store for Mexico hereafter must, we suppose, mainly proceed from the same source. It is not an agricultural country; it is a mining country, with a little agriculture thrown in. Nature made it such, and such it remains.

II.—THE PEOPLE.

The population of Mexico is commonly estimated at 9,000,000 or 10,000,000. No census has been taken, but this estimate is probably not exaggerated. The great mass of the inhabitants are Indians, and in race and habits they are similar to the Pueblo, Zuni, and Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. They are generally small in stature, sober, honest, industrious, temperate, and intelligent. A more valuable peasantry can scarcely be found. Their virtues are their own; their vices are of European admixture. School education has done little or nothing for them; but of late years efforts have been made to establish schools for their benefit. They seem very capable of being instructed; and if, as we trust, there is a bright future for Mexico, it lies in the development and education of the native race.

The ruling classes in Mexico are mainly of Spanish and mixed blood. The late President Juarez was a pure Indian, but the number of educated people with nothing Spanish in their origin must be very small indeed. Among the civil and military functionaries the Spanish element appears to predominate; and the political usages of the country are decidedly Spanish in their nature.

III.—THE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

In its constitution and forms the Mexican Republic is copied after the United States. The Government is federal. The Congress, State Legislatures, Governors of States, and the President of the Republic are all elected. The President is chosen by Electors, and he holds office for four years; but here the analogy ceases. Mexico is a military despotism tempered by pronunciamentos. The President is a General in command of the Government. There is nothing short of a revolution to limit his authority. Politically there are no people, and in truth if not in form there are no elections. A new President is to be chosen in June next, and the Electors who perform the office of choosing him are appointed by means of universal suffrage several weeks previous. But no stranger visiting Mexico would suspect that an event of such importance was at hand. No public meetings are held, there are no discussions of doctrines or policies, no examination into the merits of candidates—nothing, in short, to indicate the presence of a living people interested in the conduct of their Government. In fact, there are no parties in Mexico. There is no politics; there is no public opinion; there is no free press; there is no self-government. It is a military despotism, without anything of that sentiment of personal rights which forms the essence of self-government, and without which republican institutions are a delusion.

The natural relations between the people and the Government may be understood from the story of a scene which we saw one pleasant afternoon in the City of Zacatecas. A squadron of cavalry rode up the street with carbines unslung and ready for use, surrounding a body of a hundred and twenty or thirty men, followed by a throng of women, children, and old people, wailing and lamenting. These men were conducted to a railroad train and packed into a car, where they were watched by an armed guard on their way to the Capital. Inquiring, we were told that they were men of bad character who had been seized in various localities by the *Jefe Politico*, the Chief Magistrate or Mayor of the fundamental district or township of the country. They had not been convicted of any offense; they had not had any trial, but were simply arrested by the *Jefe*, committed to prison, and finally turned over to the federal authorities to be enrolled as soldiers and sent to the distant and unhealthy coast of Yucatan. They were men of bad character, it was said, and were sent off as such; but the *Jefe Politico* is the only Judge in their case. He can take whomsoever he thinks proper, and no judicial tribunal is ever called upon to revise his condemnation or to interfere with his act. The men were good-looking fellows enough, and many of them bore their fate with cheerfulness; but the lamentations of the wives and mothers were heartrending. What sort of a Republic can it be where such things are practiced? And what sort of a people can it be who patiently submit to such things?

Of course a Government like this must be corrupt. No proofs are necessary to establish this principle. Despotism and public plunder go hand in hand; and if we are to believe the assertions of men of every description in the Capital—professional men, merchants, bankers, foreigners, and natives—one must be convinced that the present administration of the national Government is corrupt beyond example. The fortune of the outgoing President, all acquired since he came into office, is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000, while other officers of less dignity are believed to have profited by their opportunities in the same manner. This sort of scandal is universal. Each officer, civil or military, who is important enough to exact it has his share in the general plunder. Every contract and every concession pays its dividends; the military commanders on the frontier are charged with conniving in smuggling; and of the courts it is believed that they sell justice to those who pay. Of course a foreigner visiting the country cannot know whether these things are true or untrue, but only that they are alleged by responsible and respectable persons.

In such a condition the press is naturally subsidized by the Government. In the City of Mexico we were told that there are only two journals which do not receive such a subsidy. These are the *Monitor Republicano*, a daily paper in the Spanish language, conducted by Mr. Garcia Torres, and the *Mexican Financier*, a weekly publication in Spanish and English, conducted by Mr. Simeon Levy and Mr. Sylvester Baxter.

The most powerful individual in Mexico at present is Gen. Porfirio Diaz. He was President for four years previous to the advent of Gen. Gonzales, who is now in power; and he will undoubtedly be chosen to the same office at the election of June next. Gen. Diaz is the most popular citizen of Mexico, and no other man is spoken of for the office of President. Against him no charge of corruption is alleged. He appears to be a statesman of solid and progressive ideas, and if the Government and the people of Mexico are to be led into the paths of genuine and substantial progress, he is the only living leader who has the ability to conduct them. No public man in any country of our day has had such an opportunity as now lies before Gen. Diaz. He may regenerate his people and create a genuine republic where one exists in name only. The task is gigantic, but that statesman who achieves such a reform will remain illustrious as long as the history of his country is preserved.

IV.—ANNEXATION FANCIES.

There are some hasty philosophers who imagine that the United States is likely in time to annex at least the northern portion of Mexico; and this notion also finds favor among a considerable number of wealthy Mexicans, who suppose that their property interests would be safer if the Government of the Northern Republic were extended over them.

This notion, however, seems to be entirely fanciful. There is nothing in the northern portion of Mexico, with the exception, perhaps, of parts of Tamaulipas, to attract the immigration of North Americans. The barren regions of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora offer small inducements to settlers. Even the best parts of these States can only be made useful for cattle ranges, and these require but a limited population. The mines, however rich they may prove to be, can only be worked with costly apparatus, and the Indians of the country will supply every demand for labor. In this situation there is nothing to bring about annexation. If the country were rich, if it were capable of being settled by a dense agricultural population, the case might be otherwise; but as it now stands there is nothing that can make it an object for American politicians to add Mexico or any part of it to the United States.

Of course, the restless Yankee will always have heavy interests in Mexico. No matter what losses may be incurred, the chances of successful mining or of fortunate hits in other directions will always suffice to charm a due proportion of our speculators. But whatever effect these gentlemen may produce, or however their wishes may be seconded by a few rich Mexicans, it is most improbable that the Northern Republic will desire, or that the Southern Republic will be willing, to annex the two countries together under one government. In the North the policy of adding 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 of Indians to a voting population in which there is already too much of ignorance will not be tolerated; while, in the South the differences of race, language, laws, and usages will present on that side obstacles equally insurmountable. Each country will, of course, exert its due weight in the development of the other; and there should be no reason in any national jealousies or fears of encroachment why this development should not be healthy, invigorating, and always in the direction of progress. CHARLES A. DANA.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Opinions Rendered Yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States today in the important case of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, appellant, against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, C. P. Garrison, Jay Gould, and others, appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. This suit arises out of the alleged fraudulent foreclosure in 1876 of the mortgage on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri; the sale of that road under a decree of foreclosure and its reorganization in the hands of Garrison, Gould, and others under the title of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The suit, therefore, is virtually one brought by the former holders of the railroad property against the present holders to recover the legal title to it, on the ground that they were deprived of it by gross fraud. It was alleged by the appellant in the court below that the default in the payment of interest on its bonds, which was made the pretext for foreclosure and sale of the road, was fraudulently caused and procured by means of dishonest collusion between its unfaithful Board of Directors and the present appellees, and that, therefore, it is entitled to have the decree of foreclosure and sale set aside and its property restored to it. The appellees demurred in the court below upon various grounds, which this court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Blatchford, declares to be insufficient. This court holds:

1. That the fatal charges of fraud in the bill were sufficient to warrant the discovery and relief based on these charges.
2. That the case set forth in the bill was one showing that no real defense was made in the foreclosure suit in 1876, because of the unfaithful conduct of the Solicitor and Directors of the defendant in that suit, and it was, therefore, a case of which a court of equity would take cognizance.
3. That there were no laches in the filing of the bill during which an appeal to this court was pending, and could not be counted against the plaintiff.
4. That as the bill showed hostile control of the corporate affairs of the plaintiff by its Directors during the period covered by the foreclosure suit, mere knowledge by or notice to the plaintiff or its Directors, officers, or stockholders of the fact alleged in the bill during that period was unimportant—a case of acquiescence, assent, or ratification not having been shown, and the corporation having acted promptly when freed from the control of such Directors.
5. That it did not, however, follow that the parties who became interested in the plaintiff's corporation with the knowledge of matters set forth in the bill were entitled to the same standing as to relief as those who were interested in the corporation when the transaction complained of occurred.
6. That the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the bill, notwithstanding the fact that plaintiff and some of the defendants were citizens of Missouri.

The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore reversed and the case remanded, with directions to overrule the demurrers, with cost, and take further proceedings not inconsistent with this court's opinion.

The railroad property in controversy in this case was bought in at foreclosure sale in 1876 by James Baker for C. K. Garrison, Russell Sage, and others, and the controlling interest in it afterwards sold by the latter to Jay Gould, and it has since that time formed an important link in Jay Gould's system. The present case came to this court on a legal technicality in 1880, and was decided against the plaintiffs or original owners of the road. The decision rendered today will enable the plaintiffs to bring the case here upon its merits and get a final decision of this court, upon the charges of unfaithfulness and fraud, which, it is alleged, were the means by which the road was wrecked.

A decision was also rendered in the patent case of J. Howard Phillips et al., executors, appellants, against the City of Detroit; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of Michigan. This was a suit brought by the appellants against the city for the alleged infringement of a patent granted to one Phillips Dec. 5, 1871, upon an improvement in wooden pavements. The court below dismissed the bill on the ground that in view of the state of art at that time the patent did not describe any patentable invention. This court sustains that decision and affirm the decree.

A decision was also rendered in the cases of George Hagar, appellant, against reclamation District No. 108, brought here, by an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States District of California. These were suits brought by reclamation District No. 108, which embraces about 74,000 acres of land in the counties of Yolo and Colusa, to recover delinquent taxes from the appellant by means, if necessary, of the seizure and sale of the lands owned by him within the limits of the district. This court holds that the taxes are a valid lien on the lands in question and may properly be recovered by enforced sale. The decree is affirmed.

In the extradition case of W. L. Robb against P. Connelly this court sustains the decisions of the Supreme Court of California by holding that it was competent for the California courts or any of her Judges to determine upon a writ of habeas corpus whether the warrant for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive to the agent of the State of Oregon were in conformity with the law or not, and that the refusal of said agent to obey the mandate of the California court was properly adjudged contempt of such court.

A decision was rendered in the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Thomas W. Nelson, plaintiff in error, against the police jury of the Parish St. Martin's, in error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. This is a suit for a writ of mandamus to compel defendants in error to assess and collect a tax to satisfy a judgment against the parish for $4,500 recovered by the plaintiff in error Oct. 5, 1868. This court says: It is difficult to conceive any case where the right to relief prayed was more clearly expressed by law, and where the denial of the relief was on grounds less tenable. The decree must be reversed, with directions to the Supreme Court to affirm the judgment of the Third District Court awarding the mandamus prayed, and it is so ordered.

A decision was also rendered in the case of the Butchers' Union Slaughter-House and Live-Stock Landing Company, appellant against the Crescent City Live-Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana. The question presented by this case is whether the State of Louisiana, by the provisions of its new Constitution adopted in 1879, had the power to take away the exclusive privileges granted to the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company by the act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, adopted March 8, 1869. This court holds:

1. That the regulation of certain unwholesome or dangerous trades, such as the slaughter-house business, the manufacture of gunpowder, etc., which may become detrimental to the public health or safety, is included among what may be called the public power of the State.
2. That the Legislature cannot, by any contract, limit the exercise of these police powers to the prejudice of the general welfare. The preservation of the public health and the protection of the public morals are so necessary to the best interests of the social organization that a wise policy forbids the legislative body to divest itself of the power to enact laws for the preservation of health and the repression of crime. Such a power cannot be sold or bargained away under any circumstances as if it were a mere privilege which the legislator could dispose of at his pleasure.
3. It follows from these considerations that the State of Louisiana had and could properly exercise the power to revoke the exclusive privileges granted appellees in this case, and that the State Constitution of 1879 and the ordinances of the City of New Orleans complained of are not void as impairing the obligation of appellees' contract.

The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the case remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

A DETROIT ROMANCE.

An English Baronet Said to Have Eloped with a Handsome Young Lady.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—There is considerable excitement here over the reported elopement of Miss Lillian, the daughter of C. J. Whitney, the manager of the opera-house in this city, Chicago, and several other places. The young woman is about twenty years old, beautiful, and accomplished. Some time ago a man applied to Mr. Whitney for the position of coachman and was engaged. He was gentlemanly in his deportment, a good scholar, a fluent talker, and brilliant conversationalist. He represented himself as an English Baronet, giving his name as Sir Charles Everard Neiveill, a member of a proud old English family. Among other accomplishments he was a good horseman and taught Miss Lillian to ride. He lived in the stable back of Mr. Whitney's residence. After awhile Mr. Whitney discharged Sir Charles, who then found employment in a shirt store on Shelby street. Friday afternoon Miss Whitney went to her father's bookkeeper and obtained $50. She informed her family that she intended visiting a friend. She did not return after a reasonable time, and this led to an investigation, when the family learned that she had not visited her friend. Mr. Whitney, learning that Neiveill was in Toledo selling shirts, immediately took a train for that city. He was too late, however, for the runaway parties had already been united in marriage, having procured the license from Probate Judge Sherwood, and been married by Charles I. Scott, J. P. Sir Charles appeared very nervous while procuring his license, and after marriage he told a story about his English estates, which he claimed had been tied up in the chancery courts for about four years, and said he proposed to send on his marriage certificate to the American Minister in England to enlist his services in obtaining the estate. The couple are still supposed to be in Toledo, although the trail has been lost and they cannot be found.

TOLEDO, O., May 5.—[Special.]—Most of the local papers announced two or three days ago that a marriage license had been granted by Probate-Judge Sherwood to Sir Charles Everard Neiveill, Bart., and Miss Lillian Whitney, and their subsequent marriage by Justice Scott. Only a passing notice was given the fact, caused wholly by the title of the groom; but at an early hour yesterday morning, when Mr. C. J. Whitney, of Detroit, manager of several theatres, including the Wheeler Opera-House in this city, arrived here by special train and at once sought the services of the Toledo detectives, it soon became noised abroad that the Miss Whitney was his daughter and that Neiveill was until recently employed by him as a coachman. Neiveill was taken into the employ of Mr. Whitney March 7 last, bringing recommendations from well-known Englishmen. He is tall, of a commanding appearance, and good address. Miss Whitney, who is fond of horseback riding, was thrown much into his company, and he being well educated and gentlemanly in his manners soon won her confidence. After their marriage the couple secured rooms at a boarding-house on Superior street, near Jefferson, but it is supposed that they left the city Saturday, as nothing can now be learned of their whereabouts. When she left home Miss Whitney had but about $15 in money, though she wore diamonds valued at from $500 to $700. Mr. Whitney is in the city today pursuing the search for his daughter.

PHI UPSILON.

The Fifty-first Annual Convention to Meet at Ithaca, N. Y., Tomorrow.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—The fifty-first annual convention of the Phi Upsilon fraternity meets in this place Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and promises to be the most successful convention ever held by the association. Representatives will be present from all the leading colleges, both East and West. Among the eminent gentlemen who will be in attendance are Judge Tourgée, Charles Dudley Warner, Galusha A. Grow, Goldwin Smith, and Judge Finch. Wednesday evening there will be a grand reception in the University Armory and Thursday afternoon the corner-stone of the new house of Chi Chapter will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, in which it is expected that President Arthur will take part. Thursday evening public literary exercises will be held in Wilgu's Opera-House, at which the Hon. Sterling Hadley will preside. The Rev. T. T. Munger, of North Adams, Mass., will act as Chaplain. Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard College, will deliver an address, Prof. Hardy and Judge Finch, author of "The Blue and the Gray," will each read poems, and Goldwin Smith will read an essay. Immediately after the exercises there will be a banquet in Library Hall, at which Judge Tourgée will preside. At least 200 members of the fraternity will be in attendance.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Charles Deunchy, 25 cases gin; Max Meyer & Co., 1 case cigars; C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., 2 cases dry goods; A. Hellick, 17 cases stones; Tompkins & Mandeville, 2 cases saddlery; Calumet Club, 5 casks wine; Chapin & Gore, 1 cask wine; Gradle & Strotz, 40 bales tobacco; Benson Bros., 98 barrels herring; Belfield Bros., 5 cases dry goods; W. A. Prior & Co., 1 case dry goods; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Hamburger Bros., 2 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 4 cases cigars; Pings & Pinner, 1 case silk gloves; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases pearl buttons; J. V. Farwell & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 5 cases cigars; Fernandez & Rodriguez, 28 bales tobacco; A. George, 2 octaves brandy; Marshall Field & Co., 18 cases dry goods; R. P. Gormully, 1 case iron; Dickinson, Vanderson & Co., 270 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 808 boxes tin-plate; Bond, Parsons & Co., 58 boxes tin-plate; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 114 boxes tin-plate; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 155 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 38 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $10,926.32.

"Immense hit" is what druggists term the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SURPRISED CHORISTERS.

Mild Objections to the New Service at St. James', and Especially to the Cross.

Dr. Vibbert Sees No Harm in It, and Says the Matter Was Well Understood Long Ago.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the introduction of choral singing by surpliced choristers in the services at St. James' Episcopal Church Sunday last and of the fact that the innovation had taken many of the congregation by surprise. It was also learned that some portions of the newly-introduced ceremonials—such as that of having a large cross borne at the head of the choral procession—had created considerable adverse criticism, especially among the older members of the church, many of whom are known to be decidedly conservative and anti-ritualistic in their leanings. With the object of finding out the general feeling of the congregation on the matter a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed a number of the prominent vestrymen of the church yesterday, but found that the majority were opposed to expressing any opinion for publication.

T. S. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. T. S. Cunningham said he had heard much criticism of the new ceremonials Sunday, some of which was favorable and some the reverse. He objected to stating his personal feeling in the matter, and said he was not in a position to speak of the general feeling in the church. The vestry knew that preparations were making for choral services, but had nothing to do with arranging or authorizing the details, such as the carrying of a cross, singing of prayers, chanting, etc., these being arranged altogether by Dr. Vibbert. He did not know whether the vestry would take any cognizance of the matter. There had not been a vestry meeting for some time. The meetings were usually called by the rector, and the only other way in which a meeting might be held would be by a call emanating from a majority of the vestrymen.

"If the Doctor says," continued Mr. Cunningham, "that the present arrangement will continue while he remains rector of the church, as intimated in THE TRIBUNE today, then it certainly will, for that's the kind of man he is."

"Do you think the feeling on this matter will probably be strong enough to create serious trouble in the church?" the reporter asked.

"I cannot answer. My belief is that a crisis has been reached in the history of St. James', but I do not wish to be recorded as expressing any views on the subject pro or con."

F. B. PEABODY.

Mr. Francis B. Peabody said that the choral services were very fine and a decided improvement on the old system of services, and that the new arrangement in its entirety was fully approved of by him. The new system was arranged and approved of by the vestry nearly a year ago, and the extra benches for the choristers were put in by the vestry. He heard nothing but general approval of the new services—heard no adverse criticism whatever.

"Then you don't think any crisis has arisen in the history of your church, I presume?" said the reporter.

"Crisis! Tut, tut! Nonsense! You newspaper people are dreadful for getting hold of a little thing and making a sensation out of it."

W. D. KERFOOT.

Mr. W. D. Kerfoot, a vestryman, said: "Well, I am a member of the vestry, and gave my consent to the innovation, although I was not wholly in accord with the movement. I was unable to see any harm in a boy choir; but I was impressed with the belief that Dr. Vibbert would allow the congregation to gambol along the shore of extreme ritualism. And I was therefore very much taken aback yesterday when I found that he had led us into water so deep that the older members of the congregation were hopelessly submerged."

C. R. LARRABEE.

Mr. Charles R. Larrabee said that the ceremonials had taken the people by surprise, and therefore created an extra amount of criticism. The arrangement was made with the sanction of the vestry, these choral services having been authorized by the vestry about a year ago, but his understanding was that the arrangement meant a simple change in the musical part of the services—namely: that the old quartet choir should be replaced by a choral choir. He believed this was the understanding of every member of the vestry. He preferred to reserve his own opinion on the change. The old members of the church would certainly regard some details of the new service with disfavor; they would not stop to reason soberly on the matter, but would jump to the conclusion that these innovations were but a step to something more, and so exaggerate the actual facts. He had formed no opinion as to the result of the changes, but implied that a compromise would probably be effected that would satisfy everybody. He said that his personal relations with the rector were sufficient to prevent him giving any opinion or personal statement on the subject.

Mr. Henry A. Towner had heard considerable comment, but preferred to say nothing whatever on the matter, especially to a reporter.

F. H. WINSTON.

Mr. F. H. Winston, one of the vestrymen, when asked what he thought of the change shook his head, smiled, and remarked: "No good."

"But," said the reporter, "Dr. Vibbert says that he went to St. James' Church with the understanding that a boy choir was to be substituted for the quartet."

"That is true, as I now understand the matter, but I want to say that until very recently I was not aware of that fact. The Wardens and some of the Vestrymen knew it, but I did not see the letter which Dr. Vibbert wrote containing these stipulations until it was too late to object."

"Do you object, Mr. Winston, to the boys or to carrying the cross when the procession enters and leaves the church?"

"Well, I object to both, but the main objection of those who feel as I do is to carrying the cross in procession."

"What do you suppose the result will be?"

"There will certainly be a split in the church unless a return is made to the old forms. The majority of the members of the congregation are, I believe, opposed to the innovation. As to the remedy, that is a matter requiring some thought. What the vestry as a body will do is more than I can say. There is to be a meeting of the vestry in a short time, when the entire matter will come up. In the meantime, however, those opposed to the boys and the cross will no doubt see the Bishop and learn what he thinks of the change."

Mr. Winston was averse to talking for publication, and objected to his name being used in connection with what he seems to think will cause considerable trouble in St. James' parish.

One of the oldest members of St. James' parish said: "I never have been and never will be in favor of what I look upon as the dudeism of religion. Dr. Vibbert, I believe, has always been High Church in his ideas. I am of opinion that he is proceeding altogether too fast with the introduction of his extreme forms of worship."

DR. VIBBERT.

When the Rev. Dr. Vibbert was asked what he thought of the criticisms of some of his vestrymen upon his surpliced choir he said that he could not understand them. "Why, this opposition is something I cannot understand," he remarked. "Five months ago Mr. Hughes, the leader of the choir, was engaged in England to drill a lot of boys for this service. Now, who paid Mr. Hughes for his work? I certainly did not. The Music Committee of the vestry paid him, as of course they were bound to, for he was practically their employé. Above all things I don't want the impression to go out that I am endeavoring to force this surpliced choir upon the people of St. James' parish. I am simply doing that which I believe the majority of those who attend the church wish. On three separate and distinct occasions it was announced by myself from the pulpit that the surpliced choir would enter the church the first Sunday of May. Not only did I do this, but Easter Sunday I stated that the collection made that day would go towards making the necessary changes in the chancel required by the presence of the boys."

"The objection, after all, Dr. Vibbert, seems to be more against carrying the cross at the head of the choir than to the surpliced choir itself."

"Why object to the cross? Surely, they are not ashamed of it. To my mind it lends greater beauty to an already beautiful worship. You tell me that one of the Vestrymen thinks that an appeal will be made to the Bishop. As to that I am perfectly satisfied, but I do think that common courtesy would require that the first complaint or objection should come to me. Then, if there is still dissatisfaction, an appeal could be made to the Bishop. As a matter of fact, at the cathedral a surpliced choir is used, and so is the cross, as every churchman knows. It was there that I first saw in Chicago a cross borne at the head of the procession of choir-boys. Surely, therefore, I cannot be taken to task for doing that which the Bishop himself sometimes does in his own church. As to there being any trouble as a result of carrying a cross at the head of the procession, it is very far from my mind. There are always people who object to change—men and women who are wedded to old forms—to whom everything in which there is anything that flavors of newness is distasteful."

THE CHURCHES.

Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—In the Methodist General Conference today, Jacob Mulvane, delegate from Kansas, presented a resolution relative to equal lay representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society was ordered printed.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, of Michigan, offered a resolution for reference to the Judiciary Committee to report to the General Conference such substitute for or amendment of the rules defining the two orders as in their judgment is required. So referred.

The Rev. Dr. McCabe moved that Wednesday morning be fixed for the election of Bishops and General Conference officers. The Rev. T. D. Neely, of Philadelphia, thought they should move slowly to the election. "We want to know," he said, "whether the candidate for the episcopacy has a warm heart, which would not be chilled when it reaches that lofty elevation, and when elevated whether he will remember whence he came." After debate the motion was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Bishop Simpson appeared on the platform, and was greeted with great applause.

Bishop Harris read the address of the Bishops. It is a lengthy document, and gives an account of the work of the church during the last four years. It referred to the death since the last General Conference of Bishops E. O. Haven, Levi Scott, and Jesse T. Peck, and of the Rev. George W. Woodruff, Secretary of the last conference. There are ninety-nine annual conferences, fourteen missions, 11,349 traveling preachers, 12,026 local preachers, and 1,769,534 members and probationers—an increase in four years of 69,232. The number of traveling preachers who died was 654 and of members 58,891. The accessions were 158,787. In 1883 there were 18,741 churches and 9,815 parsonages, valued at $79,238,055. There are ten theological seminaries, forty-five colleges, sixty-six classical institutions, and eight female colleges. The Bishops in the address referred to the laxity of laws on divorce, and asked for more stringent regulations with regard to the solemnization of marriages of divorced persons. It also stated it to be necessary to elect additional Bishops. The number was left to the discretion of the conference.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the subject of marriage and divorce was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church was laid on the table.

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Porter the conference adjourned until tomorrow morning.

African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, including delegates from Africa and Hayti, assembled today. The body comprises nearly 300 members. The Bishops present are: D. A. Payne, J. M. Brown, A. W. Wyman, R. H. Kane, H. M. Turner, J. A. Shorter, T. D. M. Ward, J. B. Campbell, and William F. Dickerson. The opening sermon was preached by Bishop Brown. The day was devoted to religious services. The business meetings will begin tomorrow.

OUR NATIONAL TRADE.

Yearly Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce—Last Year's Enormous Exports—The Commercial Outlook.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The report of the Chamber of Commerce for the year ending May 1, advance copies of which have just been issued, present a number of special trade reports and a series of statistical tables, compiled from Government sources, but not yet published by the Treasury Department. Below is a summary of some of the trade reports:

Sugar continues to be the chief foreign staple of import, consumption increasing on a rapid scale fully commensurate with population. The consumption of cane sugar in 1883 was 1,051,000 tons, against 943,000 tons in 1882, an increase of 108,000 tons, or 11½ per cent. Of this 900,000 tons were of foreign and 142,000 tons of domestic growth in the Southern States. This latter was the largest crop grown since the War, yielding 241,000 hogsheads. The total production last year reached 41,000 tons, against 64,000 tons in the previous year. The crop of maple-sugar was about 19,000 tons, a slight falling-off also.

New York still holds first place in this, as in all the foreign imports. In the year she received 647,000 tons, against 586,000 tons in 1882, an increase of 61,000 tons, and distributed for home consumption in 1883 638,000 tons, against 577,000 in 1882, an increase of 61,000 tons. Of the total importations of foreign—933,000 tons—New York had 647,000 tons, or 69¾ per cent.

OUR EXPORTS.

The Treasury accounts show an aggregate of exports for the calendar year 1883 $27,000,000 in excess of 1882. The promise of the present year, the report says, is not favorable. The demand for our cereals has fallen off under increased crops in other quarters, and European advices announce a probable decrease in the consumption of cotton, our second great staple of export.

The total cotton crop of the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1883, reached the unprecedented amount of 6,992,234 bales, being an increase of 1,556,389 bales over that of 1882, and it is estimated that had the weight of the bales not been increased over that of last year the crop would have been numbered at 7,212,000 bales. Of the crop of 1883 the number of bales exported was 4,745,709, an increase of 1,150,678 bales over the figures of 1882.

The exports of wheat and wheat flour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, although far below the enormous figures of 1880 and 1881, show a large increase over those of 1882—viz.: a value of $175,000,000 for 1883, against $149,000,000 in 1882, an increase of $25,000,000. New York had of this export to the value of $71,000,000, against $59,000,000 the previous year. The entire value of the grain exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was $207,000,000, against $182,000,000 in 1882. Of this trade New York had in 1883 $84,000,000.

The value of exports of bacon, hams, and of fresh and salted beef for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to $50,000,000, against $57,000,000 the previous year. Of this trade New York had $34,000,000.

The total export of petroleum—crude, refined, and naphtha—for the year 1883 reached 517,000,000 gallons, equal to 13,000,000 barrels, against 12,000,000 barrels in 1882. Of this New York had 421,000,000 gallons.

A TRADE SUMMARY.

The value of the total imports of merchandise of the United States, exclusive of specie and bullion, for the calendar year 1883 amounted to $687,074,686, against $752,843,507 for the previous year, showing a decrease for 1883 of $65,768,841.

The value of the total exports, domestic and foreign, exclusive of specie and bullion, for the year 1883, amounted to $795,175,701, against $767,981,946 for the previous year, showing an increase for 1883 of $27,193,755.

The value of the total imports of specie and bullion for the year 1883 amounted to $36,209,318, against $22,500,913 the year previous, an increase for 1883 of $13,708,405.

The value of the total exports of specie and bullion for the year 1883 amounted to $31,843,440, against $56,038,134 the year previous, a decrease for 1883 of $24,194,694.

The total foreign trade of the United States, imports and exports, exclusive of specie and bullion, was for the calendar year 1883 $1,482,250,387, against $1,520,825,453 the previous year, a decrease for 1883 of $38,575,066.

The total foreign trade of the United States, imports and exports, inclusive of specie and bullion, was for the calendar year 1883 $1,550,303,125, against $1,599,364,500 the previous year, a decrease for 1883 of $49,061,385.

The trade of New York is now presented in the same manner. The total imports into the Port of New York in 1883, exclusive of specie and bullion, were $452,685,489, against $492,233,986 the previous year, a decrease of $39,548,497; and the total exports from the port of New York in 1883, exclusive of specie and bullion, were $349,442,426, against $346,488,583 the year previous, an increase for 1883 of $2,953,843.

The imports at the Port of New York of specie and bullion in 1883 were $20,174,396, against $7,694,788 the year previous, an increase of $12,479,608. The exports of specie and bullion in 1883 were $19,390,005, against $48,013,279 the previous year, a decrease of $28,623,274.

The total imports into the Port of New York, including specie and bullion, for the year 1883 amounted to $472,859,885, against $479,928,774 the year previous, a decrease of $27,068,889; and the total exports from the Port of New York, including specie and bullion, for the year 1883 amounted to $368,832,431, against $394,501,369 the year previous, a decrease of $25,669,431.

The total New York trade, imports and exports, of merchandise and of the precious metals included, amounted in the year 1883 to $841,692,316, against $894,430,636 the previous year, a decrease of $52,738,320.

The proportion of the trade of New York for the calendar year 1883 was, of the entire trade of the United States, 54½ per cent.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

"Rarely has our commercial review presented more points of interest," says the report in conclusion, "than the analysis of last year's financial and commercial transactions. Every page shows the marvelous prosperity of the country and the great commercial importance it has assumed. Rapidly increasing from exceptional causes for a period of five years, it steadily holds its own, and each day the increase in its population brings up each interest to the full measure of the perhaps excessive temporary expansion."

THE NEW SCHMIDT BABY.

A Widespread Interest in Him That Greatly Bothered His Father

New York *Sun*: A stout, florid German went up to a policeman in the Bowery yesterday and said: "I vant to haf some beebles arrested."

"How many?" asked the policeman.

"So many as I don'd count mit all der fingers un toes of my left handt."

"What have they done to you."

"Everydings! Doy trive me most grazy. You see, my vife she haf a leetle poy yesterday. I dolt my gustomers apout it, and ve all trink dot leetle poy's sugsess at my expense. I tink I open as many as dree kegs of peer. Vell, dot vas all righd, for I den'd vas a fadder efery tay.

"So soon as 7 o'clock today I hear dot telephone in der saloon. I put dot plack speaging drumpet mein ear against und sayt, 'Hello!'

"I heart somepody say: 'Is dot Carl Schmidt?'

"'Yah,' I sayt.

"'How's der leetle poy?'

"I vas bleased to hat mein freinds ask apout der paby, so I schmiled und sayt 'Pully.' Somepody sayt 'Goot-py,' und I put ub dot speaging-drumpet.

"Bresently dot delephone rings vonce more. I heart somepody inguire if dot was me. I sayt, 'Yah,' und he sayt, 'How's der leetle poy?' I schmiled vonce more und sayt, 'Pully,' und put up dot speaging drumpet. In a couble minutes dot delephone rings again. I sayt, 'Hello!' who vos dot?' Somepody sayt, 'Herr Ehret, der prewer.'

"'What's der madder?' I sayt.

"'How's der leetle poy?' sayt Herr Ehret.

"I did not schmile so much, but I sayt all der same, 'Pully.'

"I vent behint der bar to trink der leetle poy's health, vhen der delephone again rings. Dot makes me mad, so I oxgiaimed loutly, 'Hello! Who you vas, und vhat you vant?' Der man sayt he vas Prince Beesmarck, und vanted to know how dot leetle poy vas. I dolt him dot poy vas more as a gentieman vot he vas, und put ub dot speaging drumpet. Dot delephone rung so many as twendy dimes more, und made me vish dot leetle poy never hat been porn. Boliceman, I vant to have dose fellers vot ring my delephone arrested."

"What are their names?"

"Pesides Herr Ehret und Prince Beesmarck, dere vas Shorge Vashington Shilds, Henry Pergh, und odder pig fellers."

"You had better go to the Essex Market Police Court and see Judge Patterson about it."

Mr. Schmidt walked in the direction of Essex street.

BADEAU IN BAD ODOR.

His Manners and Methods as Consul-General at Havana.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—Mr. L. Battencourt, now of this city, but for years clerk in the American Consul's office at Havana, says in an interview today:

"Gen. Badeau is probably the most cordially hated person who ever held an official position under the American Government at Havana, and it is to this fact more than to any other that I attribute his resignation. From the start he made a very unfavorable impression. He was pompous in his manners, and instead of being a servant of the people he made Americans who had business with him feel that he was doing a favor which placed them under lasting obligations to him. He was severely criticised by the press, and I do not believe he had a single friend either among the foreign or native population.

"On his arrival at Havana he opened a very fine house, had an elegant coach, and sought to obtain an entrance into society. On one occasion he issued over 300 invitations to a dinner, but not a single person accepted save those whose official position made it incumbent upon them to do so. After that failure he closed his house and made his residence at a small hotel three miles from the city, to which he frequently compelled shippers and the ship Captains to go in order to transact business with him."

SOUTH SIDE TRANSIT.

HYDE PARK, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Regarding the article in your paper yesterday relative to "South Side Transit," it does seem that Ald. Shorey is in a great hurry to assist the company he represents in trying to convince President Follansbee and his associates, Messrs. Pierce and Mason, that the people resident in the Village of Hyde Park want their railroad, when it is known that there is no use for such a road, and will not be for years to come; for has not the dummy road offered time and again to increase its facilities to accommodate any building operations that might be undertaken in the section of Cook County now said to be inadequately supplied with the requisit facilities for rapid travel?

How many houses are there or are there likely to be in several years south of Forty-seventh street? (Very few, indeed.) Who can blame the property-owners on the only main street running through the village—Cottage Grove avenue—from holding indignation meetings to express their profound contempt for the upperhanded manner the emissaries of the company have tried to convince a few of the property-holders on the right of way desired, and who have perhaps secured the signatures of property-owners away from the proposed line, but still in the village, whose property would not be affected by anything so far away from their possessions. Your reporter rightly expressed the spirit of the company in its boldness when he asserts the expressed the actions of the company as the public be d—d, and saying that by book or by crook they intend to get the right of way. If they once get it the foolish property-holders who signed away their rights will be hurting themselves instead of letting the company do it, for once let the company get a foothold they will take good care that the public have no rights they are bound to respect.

It is to the point that the strong and influential committee to meet Tuesday evening, the 6th, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Eastborn, No. 4320 Cottage Grove avenue, should carefully consider every detail of the projected road. All the residents of the village who object to have this road obtain the privileges they are leaving no stones unturned to obtain are requested to meet the committee at the above place Tuesday evening, the 6th, so as to give the Judiciary Committee of Hyde Park a full sense of the property-holders' objections before that body take action next Thursday evening at the special meeting called for the purpose of settling this question. I also think the remarks made by you relative to the interference of the South Park Commissioners are quite correct and to the point, for what have they individually to do with the matter, and as Commissioners their action seems open to general comment. Let the petition objecting to this Chicago & Lake Calumet Road receive such a strong indorsement at the meeting Tuesday evening that the village authorities dare not grant what is so much desired by Shorey, Royet & Co. Yours for the right,

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A HUMAN HEAD FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—A human head was found today in Wissahickon Creek, near the place where the trunk of the body supposed to be that of Frederick Stahl was picked up last March.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 7 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

PURE CONTRALTO SOLOIST WOULD LIKE a position; will sing in choir. Address C 82, Tribune office.

Suitable adv'ts received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LARGE LACE TIDY, INCLOSED IN a paper box from Mandel's. Reward ... Leave at HYMAN'S jewelry store.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN LAWyer's or real-estate office by man of ...; experience in abstract department of a County Clerk's office. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, or office work. Moderate salary and city references. J. 125 Washington-st., ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to work in a store, hat and clothing. Good reference. Address C 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years old as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or amanuensis. Satisfactory reference. Salary no object. Address C 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY an experienced stenographer and typewriter; a correspondent in English and Swedish; can speak both languages fluently, and a good penman. D ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who can give best of references; rapid penman; quick at figures. C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper. Excellent reference. Address D 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery house by a young man of steady habits and good references. Address, stating place of business, 145 East Seventeenth-st.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED European traveler, to represent a first-class house in England or Central Europe—Anglo-German. C 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN WITH good trade in Texas (clothing, cloaks, or gents' furnishing goods) is ready for engagement. All reference given. Address D 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN shoe store. Have had long experience. Good reference. C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE—I want a staple line of goods to sell in Dakota. Address C 14, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, city or country; will not work for small wages. Best of reference given. D 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman; has taken care of horses in the country; understands the business; willing to work. Address C 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; Englishman; married; no children; wife a good cook if wanted. No. 1 city reference. Address rear of 236 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as coachman; nine years' experience. Can furnish best of reference and security if required. Address D 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to go out West on stock ranch; acquainted with stall-feeding. Address C 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRAFTSman (mechanical); permanent place more desired than high pay. Address C 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY A young man lately arrived in Chicago who can give first-class references from former employer in New York. Address M. C., 2551 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as manager of a branch office; has had experience as a manager. Can give best of reference and bonds if necessary. Will take business on salary or commission. Address C 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN in private family or boarding-house. Call Tuesday at 1354 Wabash-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do general housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address B C, 266 West Lake-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework in private family. ... Bard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A private family as cook and laundress. Call at No. 148 North Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. ... Thirty-first-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR FIRST-class Irish girls for general housework. Call at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework in a small family; West Side preferred. Please call at ... House.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED girl as second-girl or nurse. First-class city reference. Address or call at 126 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady to take charge of a baby and assist with ... Address for two days C 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE Canadian woman as child's nurse and plain sewing. First-class references. Call for two days at ... South Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD LAUNdress to go out by the day washing and ironing. D 21, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 159 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS domestics, nurses, maids, and governesses with verbal references. Call on Miss W. C. CARPENTER, 1617 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish cook and laundress. Reference. ... Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer and typewriter operator. Address X 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, BY a young lady who writes rapidly. D 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION, seamstress, or any light work. References given. C 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION DRUG-CLERK for prominent down-town store; must be competent and experienced. Apply to D 35, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; gentleman about ... and as office assistant; state salary expected. Address D 4, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR YOUNG lady who is a good operator on typewriter and a good stenographer for work in office of a wholesale house; none but those who are neat, rapid, and accurate and have good references need apply. Address, stating references and salary desired, D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHORTHAND clerk writing good longhand; state salary. Address C 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 for office work; must be quick and correct at figures. C 95, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen who thoroughly understand their business. Bring references. 134 and 136 State-st. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO carry a light sample article to sell on commission to the jobbing notion, sporting goods, and dry goods trade. Address THOMAS KANE & CO., 137 and 139 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED DRUG traveler. Wheeler Chemical Works, 25 Michigan-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE EXPRESS wagon at 149 North Wells-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—HEARSE AND COACH BODY makers. Steady employment. Address Rock Falls M'f'g Co., Sterling, Ill.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON sewed and pegged boots and shoes; must cut, fit, and make to measure. Steady work. Address E. WILLIAMS, Box 37, Spearfish, Dak.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGers. EHLEN BROS., 397 North Wells-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT-CUTters. 100 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (OR SINGLE woman) for the country in small family; man must understand care of horses and milking; wife a good cook, washer, and ironer. Both apply Wednesday at 11 a. m. at Y. M. C. A., 111 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN—IN THE COUNtry, a man to take care of horses, drive, milk, and make himself useful. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Rooms 2 and 5, 155 La Salle-st. Afternoons only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL OUR patent carpet-stretcher. Now is the time, while people are moving and house-cleaning, to make $5 to $10 a day. Send for circulars, or call and investigate. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LIVE ADVERTISING AGENT to represent an established trade publication in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Must have first-class references. Address F. G., Box ..., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE the State agency for this State for our company. We have four classes, and insure in Class A Master Masons; Class B, their wives, sisters, mothers, or daughters; Class C, Master Mason and wife, joint policy; Class D, accident class, for Master Masons only. We are the only Masonic company in the world who have these classes. Address, inclosing written references, W. A. MURRAY, Secretary and Manager National Masonic Co-operative Relief Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS FOR sign-work; to a man with experience will pay part salary and commission. Address D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPET LAYER. J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 245 and 247 State-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $35 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, German preferred. 2804 South State.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; good wages to competent person. 218 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—1829 WABASH-AV.—GIRL OR woman for general housework; private family.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do second work; one that understands her business. 3138 Forest-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO to Evanston. Apply at once. 448 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Good wages. 1914 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 3627 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress; also second girl, Swedish or Norwegian preferred; must speak English. Call before 12 o'clock m. 371 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1621 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL BY THE DAY to take charge of child. Apply at No. 286 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do light second work. Call at 2833 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—PERFECT COOK, 40 GIRLS FOR general housework, and 10 laundresses at once. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1617 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY AND gentleman who can work 8 hours daily, to manage an article meeting with a large sale. Address, for 3 days, giving name, address, and name of reference, D 18, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—HOUSE THOROughly refurnished; large and small rooms.

74½ EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable. House quiet and respectable.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on parlor floor and side parlor with board; day boarders taken.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS OVERlooking the lake, with board; also day board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms, with board; also single room.

2222 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT double and single rooms, suited for couples, with good board; house modern. References.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—MRS. BREWSTER'S; desirable rooms with board. References.

3138 FOREST-AV.—PLEASANT AND DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

West Side.

30 OGDEN-AV.—NICE ROOM AND GOOD board for two gentlemen; terms moderate.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A HANDSOME room, with board, in private family, one mile from State-st.; nice location. References.

487 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO RENT—FURnished rooms with board.

North Side.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—East front alcove room; also second-story back room; also back parlor; hot and cold water in all rooms; handsomely furnished; table number one; will take a few day boarders.

89 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE, LARGE FRONT room, furnished, hot and cold water, with or without board.

186 EUGENIE-ST., CORNER LA SALLE-av., facing Lincoln Park—Desirable alcove room, with board.

265 EAST INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

NEAR ASHLAND-AV.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a very nice alcove room on second floor in strictly private family; everything first-class and homelike; prices moderate; splendid location. Address H F 31, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison—Pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, 50c per day. Also very desirable rooms, 50 Ada-st., near Madison, by the day or week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

HOME COMFORTS ARE BEST OBTAINED by consulting our classified directory of 1,000 rooms; no charge. Room 71, 162 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

EVANSTON—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—Board for a gentleman and wife or small family; house new; rooms pleasant. Best of references required. Address Box 92, Evanston, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON West Side with private family, where there are no other boarders or roomers, with suite of nicely-furnished rooms. Please give description of rooms, age and number in family. D 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, and three furnished rooms, which must be first-class, in suburbs; or would rent a furnished house having modern conveniences within 30 minutes' ride from Court-House. Give special terms and full particulars. Z 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWIN BOYS 4 YEARS OLD, where there are no small children; prefer suburbs—with yard. Address C 100, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, about $6,000, doing a good established business, well located in Southern Wisconsin. For further particulars address "BARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAgo real estate, fine stock of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, all the latest styles, all clear, and first-class, and a great bargain at $3,300, besides fixtures; on South Side. By D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—At a cash bargain, half or whole interest in a well-established wholesale and retail coffee and tea business, together with a small stock of groceries; good steam-engine and Burns coffee roaster and cooler—the only one in town; location in a live Western city of 18,000 population. For particulars address D 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MAP BUSINESS WHICH IS now paying a good percent on the money invested. There is quite a field for an energetic man to make for himself a good paying business. Price $500. Address D 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE and lot—Machine-shop for manufacture of small machinery; central location; good trade; will give a bargain. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS; BUSIness centre, near City-Hall; $5,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL GROCERY paying well; will reduce stock to suit purchaser. Rooms over store pay all rent. Address D 10, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN (REGULAR) CAN LEARN OF good opening in Western city of 10,000. Address C 13, Tribune office.

$2,500 BUYS LEASE AND FURNITURE of the best paying 35-room transient European hotel in Chicago. AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

CALDRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, FARM boilers, agricultural steamers, hollow ware, drug mortars, Sperry's hickory-handled mauls, etc. Manufactured and for sale by D. R. SPERRY & CO., 11 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FIFTEEN-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER for sale to make room for larger; good bargain. Can be seen running at Leach Works, 56 and 58 West Lake-st.

ONE 10X18 ENGINE, ALSO STEAM-PUMPS of all sizes, new and second-hand. FURNESS BROS., 61 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—P.: THANK YOU. I AM willing to wait, but fear time will make you forget all.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $57, will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUTton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlor, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPT STORE—CARpets, Nottingham and curtain lace, cretons, all kinds of upholstery, china, glassware, tin and willow-ware. 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL-wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 169 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $10 AND upwards on any good security at reasonable rates. No delay. Notes bought. 170 Madison-st., Room 11.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO $2,000) LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture, without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison, Room 19.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS—PATENT roofing, fire and water proof, durable, not friable and flexible. Address W. R. TORREY, care of W. H. Bulkley, 17 East Quincy-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT—Send stamp. Bee-Hive and other failed bank claims purchased. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOW RATE and no commissions on furniture, pianos, diamonds, or any good securities. Room 90 Calumet Building, 187 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

WANTED—TO LOAN $6,000 FOR THREE years; security on property valued at $25,000 will be given. Address C 8, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$50,000 OR MORE TO LOAN IN CHIcago at 6 per cent. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS importing business; a gentleman with $10,000 to $20,000; good office man can find a good, safe, money-making investment. Address D 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—OFFICE business; established. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN STEAM HEATING to buy interest of retiring partner; business now in successful operation. Address M 68, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—20 FEET OF HANDSOME black-walnut office railing. Address SUPERINTENDENT, 90 La Salle-st., Room 29.

SAFES—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTment of the Detroit six steel flange safes; also a large assortment of good second-hand safes, which we will sell cheap for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
1600 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement; 13 rooms.
2828 Calumet-av., 2-story frame—brick basement.
2150 Vernon-av., two-story frame, 11 rooms.
2151 South Park-av., two-story and basement brick.
400 and 406 Thirtieth-st., frame, 8 rooms.
25 Twenty-fifth-st., brick, near the lake.
207 Thirty-seventh-st., brick; 9 rooms.
Corner Fifty-first-st. and Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT, 10 ROOMS; ALL modern conveniences; in fine order. 2661 Indiana-av. Room 1, 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3305 Prairie-av., $50 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3146 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, BARN, and large yard, 139 Thirty-fifth-st. Call at premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed house, 387 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NORTHWEST corner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., nice frame house on 50-foot lot. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3646 VINCENNES-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: WEST SIDE.
482 Hubbard-st., frame, 5 rooms.
480 Hubbard-st., frame, 6 rooms, near Ashland-av.
675 West Jackson-st., 3-story and basement brick.
146 Warren-av., 2-story frame, 11 rooms.
166 South Wood-st., 2-story and basement, 9 rooms.
69 North Western-av., cottage near Lake-st.
106 De Kalb-st., 2-story and basement brick.
725 West Washington-st., brick, 9 rooms.
561 West Superior-st., 2-story frame, 15 rooms.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE—HOUSES.
403 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—Frame cottage, brick basement and attic, 9 rooms; large yard; $40 a month.
404 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $55 a month.

TO RENT—249 WINCHESTER-AV.; $45 PER month; ten rooms, in fine order. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 249 Winchester-av.; $45 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE HOUSE.
184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—605 MONROE-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., 12-room stone-front; vacant; modern improvements.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front residence, with barn, No. 99 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT, cellar, No. 103 and 105 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—401 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement, stone, swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 7-ROOM ATTIC brick cottage at 995 West Polk-st., near Oakley-av. This cottage has all modern improvements; splendid location; will be newly papered and calcimined; find keys at 999. Also, an elegant 7-room attic brick cottage, just like same, at 1115 West Lake-st.; is newly papered and calcimined; find keys at 1111. These cottages will rent cheap. Immediate possession given. Inquire of R. WALSH, 114 State-st., Partridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—WILL SHARE HALF PRIVATE house of 14 rooms, pleasantly and conveniently situated; carpet, draperies, kitchen and dining room completely furnished; if agreeable will board with parties. A pleasant home for right party. 15 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., to be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—229, 231, 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.
291 and 293 Oak-st., 3-story and basements.
635 and 637 North Clark-st., 3-story and basements.
402 La Salle-st.—Brick, furnished.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated at La Grange, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 13 miles from Chicago, and one of the healthiest suburban environs. This is a two-story frame house with stone basement, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, and gas. There is a good two-story barn and five acres of land beautifully laid out and containing choice fruit trees, etc. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—AT AVONDALE, SHORT DIStance from C. & N. W. R. R. Depot—7 rooms, 2-story cottages; $12 per month. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at lumber-office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—ON HYDE PARK-AV., NEAR Forty-third-st. Railroad station, a dwelling of 10 rooms, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, furnace, barn, and large lot. Apply at 112 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE, FORTY-first-st., near Langley-av., $15. I. M. HILL, 3919 Langley-av.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: SUBURBAN.
Moreland, first story, 4 rooms.
Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-st.—Brick flats of 3 and 4 rooms.
Independence place—Brick cottage, 4 rooms.
Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park—Large two-story frame, large grounds, and barn.
La Grange—Nine-room frame house and barn also two new eight-room houses near depot.
Evanston—Two-story frame; bath, gas, etc.
South Evanston—Two-story frame, near depot.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NINE-ROOM house, $35.
South Evanston houses, $25, $30, and $15.
Rogers Park, 7-room house, $20.
Park Ridge, 7-room house, $10.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AUSTIN, CONVENIENT TO depot, house and barn, $12; flats for $10. J. H. HULBURD, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BRICK-BASEMENT house one block from Irving Park depot; rent cheap. A. J. NOWLEN, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN A1 CONDITION. 3525 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1428 MICHIGAN AV.—8-ROOM flat; furnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 366½ Wabash-av.; also flat of 4 rooms, $25, Eldridge-court, in complete order. B. F. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
45 and 47 Third-av., two suites of rooms.
3450 and 3452 Indiana-av., new flats, 4 rooms each.
3464 Indiana-av., two flats of 6 rooms.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 8 ROOMS, AND also house of 12 rooms on Wabash-av. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 314 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 8 ROOMS, heated; all conveniences; janitress; no extras. No. 15 East Van Buren-st. Apply first floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: FLATS—WEST SIDE.
394 Rundell-place, good basement.
297 West Randolph-st., third story, 5 rooms.
299 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.
296½ West Randolph-st., second story, 5 rooms.
484 Hubbard-st., first story, 3 rooms.
531 West Madison-st., stone-front, suites of rooms.
522 West Madison-st., 4 rooms, third story.
522 West Lake-st., second story, 4 rooms.
274 South Leavitt-st., first floor and ½ of basement.
487 and 489 West Van Buren-st., flats of 6 rooms on first, second, and third floors.
Winchester-av. flats of 5 and 6 rooms.
584 and 586 West Madison-st., flats of 7 rooms each.
522 West Lake-st., third story, 6 rooms.

TO RENT—UPPER FRONT FIVE-ROOM flat 1019 West Madison-st.; bath and closet; $21 per month. Inquire in rear flat, or at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, 6 rooms, 201 Walnut-st.; $20 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, cheap, 676 West Madison-st. THOMAS EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—$18—BRICK FLATS, FIRST AND second floors; bath and all modern improvements. 1326, 1328, and 1330 Lake-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—$19 PER MONTH, new brick flat, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, etc.; 507 West Polk-st., near Loomis; vacant; see it.

TO RENT—ON PAULINA-ST., THREE doors north of Madison-st. cars, a cozy room, with use of parlor at $8 per month, to one or two gentlemen. Address D 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
93 Elm-st., third story, seven rooms.
323 Ohio-st., third flat, 6 rooms.
196 La Salle-av., basement and first story, elegantly furnished.
400 Dearborn-av., two flats, 8 and 5 rooms.
325 Burling-st., second story, $15.
776 Larrabee-av., first story and basement.

TO RENT—THREE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED flat of 7 rooms on second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; reasonable rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—271 EAST HURON-ST., VERY desirable second-floor 7-room flat, with gas-fixtures, screens, and all improvements. C. A. WINSHIP, 176 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 7-ROOM APARTments, 347 Elm-st. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 31, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS in suites of seven rooms in the new brick and stone building, "Geneva," 49 and 51 Rush-st., just completed; steam heat, gas fixtures, janitor's services, etc. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM FLAT ELEGANTLY furnished throughout, on Dearborn-av., near Indiana-st., to a family of adults. First-class references required. D 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND STORY flats, 178 Cass-st.; all conveniences; low rent to good tenants; sunniest flats in the city. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—671 SEDGWICK-ST.—ELEGANT 9-room flat, with all improvements, two blocks from Lincoln Park. Inquire of HAUGAN & LINDGEN, corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLATS, 356 OHIO-ST.; new and modern; janitor service; separate entrances; second flat $65, third flat $60; no such flats for the money on the North Side. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner of Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THREE NICE FLATS, WITH A barn, in Lake View, brick, just finished; five minutes' walk from Clark-st. cars. SCHRADER BROS., 89 and 91 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 1330 Michigan-av.; with or without board.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., lake front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—AT 1328 MICHIGAN-AV., NICEly furnished rooms; price moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ALCOVE, SECOND FLOOR, AND large east room, furnished. 1837 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; DAY-board next house; all modern improvement in house. 3756 Forest-av. W. T. DICKSON.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two gentlemen desiring a pleasant room in a private family can find it at 630 Congress-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with private family; rent $10 per month. References required. 2209 Michigan-av., upper floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FOR gents, $10, 208 Thirty-first-st., second flat, between Prairie and Indiana-avs.; private family.

TO RENT—337 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT furnished room in private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, also two handsome parlors, unfurnished. 1611 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BEING PART OF flat No. 1019 West Madison-st. Rent, $21 per month. Inquire at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—201 WALNUT-ST.—THE SECOND floor, six rooms; $20 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, extra large; gas, hot and cold water; nicely furnished; on Warren-av., in a private family; no other roomers. Address D 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, also rooms single or en suite, newly papered. 40 Ogden-av., fronting Union Park.

TO RENT—48 WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION Park—Private family, large furnished front bedroom and small hall room.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3 OR 4 FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms; modern improvements. References required. 702 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—984 WEST MADISON-st., suites of five rooms each on second and third floors; light, clean, and very desirable; possession at once; no children. Apply at Suite 4, or to B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR Jackson, 7 rooms, all conveniences, $35. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, TO YOUNG couple or small family. 193 South Paulina-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 130 NORTH-STATE-ST., FURnished front parlor; also two rooms for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—SUITE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly papered, modern conveniences, 14 Lincoln-av., to first-class parties.

TO RENT—AT 127 DEARBORN-AV., VERY pleasant room suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—291 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park—First flat, seven rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, east front, good location. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY FURNISHED flat on Cass-st. for six months to good tenant; hardwood floors, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout, and janitor service. Address C 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED room; private family. 99 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen. Terms reasonable. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY LARGE ALcove room to one or two gentlemen who will be permanent. 280 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—STORE.

319 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.

SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.

135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $20 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.

91 AND 93 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $30 and $35; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.

173 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.

91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $25.

WEST SIDE STORES.

WEST HARRISON-ST.—Centre-av., suitable for dry-goods store; $35 a month.

383 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Store and basement; $40.50; rooms can be had above.

VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—Inside store, $50. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.
Fifth-av., 203, brick building, with elevator.
Fifth-av., 163 and 165, fourth floor, 40x80 feet.
Wabash-av., 1547, brick store, near Sixteenth-st.
State-st., 202, fine light offices.
218 State-st., offices on second floor.
133 and 135 State-st., fourth and fifth floors, 40x70.
308 State-st., second story, 25x95.
2003 Archer-av., store and basement.
2203 State-st., store and basement.
3450 and 3452 Indiana-av., new store, near Thirty-fifth-st.

WEST SIDE.
507 West Madison-st., large brick store.
West Madison-st., 503, brick store and basement.
West Madison-st., 1031, brick store, 22x60 feet.
West Van Buren-st., 133 and 135, handsome new stores, with basement.
West Van Buren-st., 781, store and basement.
205½ South Desplaines-st., frame store.
63 and 65 Blue Island-av.: will be changed into one store and rented to good tenant for term of years.
730 West Randolph-st., store and basement.
736 West Madison-st., store, with rooms and barn.
191 West Lake-st., store corner Leavitt-st.; brick.
221 West Lake-st., good frame store.
482 Centre-av., brick building, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—NO. 27 MARKET-ST.; ALSO loft 22x80 over 31 Market-st. Apply to T. BRENAN, Room 15 County Building.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 111 SOUTH HALsted-st.; good location for sample room. Inquire Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES 116, 118, AND 120 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av.; these desirable stores will be rented low to the right tenants. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NO. 16 LAKE-ST., FIVE-STORY and basement, 24x140, corner of alley. Inquire of N. SAWYER, Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 190 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE ON TWENty-second-st., near Wabash-av., cheap to good tenant. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR NO. 15 MICHIgan-av., suitable for light manufacturing. Also small store No. 6 River-st. Apply to WINSHIP, MORGAN & CO., No. 15 Michigan-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—

In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.

In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.

In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.

In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices. Apply to HIGGINS & FURBER, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 33.

TO RENT—SMALL, NEAT ROOM FOR LAW or real estate office, with use of outer room and vault; $10 per month. Inquire at Room 25, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE OR desk room in First National Bank Building. Suite 613.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM. INQUIRE at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, 26X60, TWO vaults, 2 grates, 5 windows; entrance on La Salle and Adams-sts., near new Board of Trade. Apply at 218 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES with vault and water. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFT on River-st.; desk-room if desired. MANN BROS., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—727 NORTH WELLS-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story brick, $45.
324 North Wells-st., top flat, 5 rooms and bath, new, $25.
265 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $40.
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $40.
642 West Van Buren-st., second flat, 6 rooms, $18.
654 West Van Buren-st., third flat, 6 rooms, $31.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—91 SOUTH CLARK-ST., OPposite Court-House, second, third, and fourth floors, 20x80 feet each; well lighted for office, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 72 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SITE—Henry-st., near Margaret, lately occupied by the Prosser Car Co.; buildings, grounds, large boiler and engine; rent low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU COME AND register your rooms at Room 3 Tribune Building we can fill them. Those that come first get their money first. Rooms close by especially wanted.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENtleman one or two unfurnished rooms in private family on the North Side, south of North-av., east of Wells-st. The best of reference given. Address C 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FACTORY with power, suitable for cotton-cloth weaving; light on all sides essential. GREER & CO., 85 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR A young lady, in neighborhood of Union Park; terms not to exceed $8 per month. Address D 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM in a private family for self and baby; wishes the baby to be cared for during the day while out working. 3742 Stanton-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENtleman, a comfortably-furnished room, with private family, in a desirable location on the North Side. Address C 32, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS SELDOM offered is now afforded those who wish to purchase a reliable second-hand piano or organ, as we have a large stock of second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new upright pianos, and also those which have been rented but a few months, and which have been returned to our store on account of May removals. All these instruments will be sold at a price that will insure their speedy sale. The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.

1 Gilbert	$ 20
1 Newhall	75
1 Newton & Co.	120
1 Great Union	125
1 J. P. Hale	135
1 Kimball	150
1 Gerald	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Steinway	225
3 Hallett, Davis & Co., $150, $200, and	225

UPRIGHTS.

3 New York Piano Co.	$135
2 Kimball	150
1 Hale Co.	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Geo. Steck Grand	300

ORGANS.

$35, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $250 Each. $10 Down, $5 Monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $50 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CALL ON US—(ESTEY & CAMP.) for DECKER BROS. PIANOS, HAINES PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS, SIMPSON PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS. We also have in stock several hundred STORY & CAMP ORGANS. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW IMproved uprights, fully equal to the best made; prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st., (entrance 190).

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOS TO RENT FOR $3 per month and upwards. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

"HAINES"

"HAINES"

BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

IN THE WORLD.

CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.

Cash or monthly payments.

Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.

HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS— PIANOS. PIANOS.

EASY PAYMENTS. SQUARE DEALING.

NO FANCY PRICES ASKED. Every Instrument Warranted as Represented. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. 243 State-st. S. S. RENTON, Principal.

BULL AND COLESON, TEACHERS, NAtional School of Shorthand, Commercial National Bank Building.

BANJO QUICKLY TAUGHT BY THE EXpert, R. G. ALLEN. Studio: D 23, 170 State-st., opposite Palmer House; elevator. 70 Monroe-st.

FREE—"THE SHORTHANDER AND TYPEwritist," by BROWN & HOLLAND, 55 Dearborn-st.

GRAHAM SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Shorthand practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Build'g. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—CHEAP—THE finest dock lot on the North Branch, just south of Webster-av.; fronts 300 ft. on river; newly docked last fall; river 18 feet deep; the lot runs back from river 300 feet; Northwestern Railroad runs through it about 300 feet from river, making first-class facilities for shipping by river or railroad; there are two large buildings on this lot, with new engines and boilers, for any kind of manufacturing-mills, coal or lumber yard, or sawmill. This is in every way first-class. Will lease for 5 or 10 years at low rent. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities; also some well-located docks. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near Twentieth-st., in perfect order, heated by steam; brick barn; a very desirable house and a decided bargain; dining-room on parlor floor; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, 27 feet wide, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, and laundry on main floor; south exposure, and abundance of sunlight; $30,000.

PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, a delightful modern house, with 30-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; brick barn; $10,000; a bargain.

PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, near Twenty-fourth-st., heated by steam, with lot 51x162 feet; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; sunlight in all rooms; $25,000.

CHOICE VACANT LOTS.

MICHIGAN-AV., 50x171 feet near Twenty-sixth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV., 33x171 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV., 50x174 feet near Thirty-third-st.

INDIANA-AV., 40, 50, 60, or 100 feet near Twenty-sixth-st., east front.

PRAIRIE-AV., 51x177 feet next north of fine new house, No. 2107 (including frame house, No. 2101). Will sell frame house and 40 feet.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW PRESSED-brick house, Groveland-av., near Thirty-second-st., just being finished; owner obliged to leave city; $11,000; easy terms; 30-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET ON Michigan-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A MARBLE-front house, north of Fourteenth-st., with barn, at a bargain. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 50-foot lot with two-story frame house. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-front houses north of Twelfth-st.; $25,000; would take $19,000 vacant in part payment; rents $2,400. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SOUTHEAST CORner of Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., stone front house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; billiard, coal, and store rooms in basement. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—ALL OR A PART OF 70X200 feet on Lake-av., with cottage, No. 3837. EDWIN C. LEWIS, 161 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 WILL purchase lots on the following streets, viz: Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw, all between Western and Campbell-avs.; water and sewer in streets. Terms one-third cash, balance on time at 6 per cent interest. Also lots on Twelfth-st. for sale very low. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

West Side.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED ON West Side, a block of 30 lots; half of them fronting on a business street; they will be sold at a great bargain. Address P.-O. Box 538.

FOR SALE—100 TO 200 FEET FRONT, CORner Desplaines and Sebor-sts.; a good location for flats, as it is near large manufacturing establishments. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS CORNER; West Side; $45,000; rents $5,000; would take $15,000 in other good property. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 TO 300 FEET FRONT ON Harrison-st., east of Halsted; desirable for business buildings and family flats. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR marble-front house, 602 West Congress-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; $3,800; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 6 per cent. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 60 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON DESPLAINES, near Harrison; suitable for a manufactory or a large barn for a teaming company. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—100 TO 300 FEET FRONT, CENtrally located on West Side and desirable for flats for working people. A big bargain can be had. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.: A choice list of manufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Some bargains. See our list before buying.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 175 acres, lying north of and immediately fronting Downer's Grove Station on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; high rolling land, with fine forest trees, excellent water (including a mineral spring), large house, three barns, a large carriage-house with stables, fine large orchard, and garden with small fruit. The constantly-increasing demand for houses and building lots makes this the most desirable property in the market for suburban homes and fancy stock raising.

One-fourth of this property can be sold in lots for enough to pay the cost of the whole property, and is now offered at the exceedingly low price of $250 per acre.

After June 1 the owner reserves the right to advance the price; terms easy.

Address P.-O. Box 123, Downer's Grove, Ill., or A. EMIGH, Room 10, No. 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees make the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 159 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE in Englewood, near Fort Wayne round-house. Apply to Cashier LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, northwest corner Halsted and Sixty-seventh-sts., two blocks of depot. A big bargain. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY B. F. JACOBS—
Fine residence lots in Kenwood.
Lots in Hyde Park; also new 2-story house, $2,500.
Houses and lots in Englewood and Washington Heights.
Two houses for sale in Ravinia; also several fine lots. A nice house to rent in Ravinia.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON CORNER AT Normal School, near depot; $15 per foot; sewer and water in street; can double your money. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—6 LOTS on the southeast corner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; they are choice lots, and only short time until the street-cars are extended on Wentworth-av. to Sixty-third-st. Will sell single lot if desired; part cash, balance time. Call at once for a bargain. Gas, water, and sewerage. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPerty on North Clark, South State, Madison, Van Buren, Halsted-sts., or Ogden-av., worth from $5,000 to $15,000. D 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH from $5,000 to $7,500, between Ashland and Western-avs., Lake and Congress-sts. Address D 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE BUSIness property in Chicago from $40,000 to $200,000; prefer improved; would buy good vacant corner; will pay all cash. Address, for one week, Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOT ON WEST VAN Buren-st. Will pay all cash. Address, for three days, Z 77, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

5,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—GREAT BARgains; old books and magazines bought. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade-court.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP—THREE FINE billiards, six pool, and one parlor billiard tables, fine outfits, fine balls. 283 South Franklin-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—

FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.

60 STYLES—The Empire, the Imperial Mantel, the Andrews-Burr, the Union, the Bynton, and other Folding Beds. Prices, $10, $15, $20, $25, $35, and up.

TAKE NOTICE.

Come and see the new

IMPERIAL PARLOR AND MANTEL BED.

Prices, $1 and up.

IT'S THE GREATEST SUCCESS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

281 and 283 West Madison-st.

(Opposite Centre-av.)

WANTED—A FOLDING-BED, BUT LITTLE used. Address, with description and price and where to be seen, D 17, Tribune office.

1872. 1884.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE OF

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Latest styles, superior quality, square dealing, prices lower than the lowest, easy payments or cash, to suit all. 25 to 40 per cent saved to you in buying from this stock.

TAKE NOTICE.

In Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, and Carpets we surpass all others in price and style.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

283 West Madison-st.

Opposite Centre-av.

Cash or Easy Payments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE modern style platform-spring coupe rockaway, with pole and shafts; shifting glass fronts; all in good order; price $175. Also a canopy-top pony phaeton, with harness, for $65. E. C. HAYDEN, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR CHESTNUT SORrel horses, weight 2,650 pounds, broke, single or double, age 6 years, fine style; will sell separate; just from country. Also one black 6 years old, and one grey mare. 3446 Forest-av.

NATIONAL HORSE EXCHANGE, 157 and 159 South Canal-st., Chicago. Catalogue of Sale Tuesday, May 6. Sale at 11 a. m.

Lot.
1. Bay mare, 15 hands, 5 yrs.; good driver and sound.
2. Set single harness, silver-mounted.
3. Village cart (by "Studebaker"), nearly new.
4. Sorrel gelding, 15.2, age 8, weight 1,100.
5. Sorrel gelding, 15.3, age 7, weight 1,150.
6. Set double carriage harness (nearly new).
7. Ch. gelding, 7 years, 15.3, weight 1,150.
8. Ch. bay gelding, 8 years, 15.2, weight 1,200.
9. Sorrel mare, 8 years.
10. Bay mare, 9 years.
11. Work-horse.
12. Pony. 13. Sorrel gelding.
Lot 14. Top-buggy, in good order. 15. Set of single harness. 16. English saddle and bridle, new. 17. Bay gelding, 7 years, 15.3, a very fine saddle-horse; sound. 18. Open buggy, new. 19. Bay gelding, 7 years, 15.3, weight 1,205; good traveler and sound. 20. Blk. br. gelding, 7 years, 16.2, weight 1,205; a very fine coupe or brougham horse.
Additional entries respectfully solicited.
CHAS. M. RAMSAY, President. JNO. P. BOND, V. S., Manager.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEEL CART FOR park driving, suitable for lady or gentleman. Address A. H. M., 155 Jackson-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager. Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND; BEST SYStem for 25 cents. Typewriter Agency, 46 Madison-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$50—COURSE OF SHORT hand for $10. Address W 12, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT STORE—CHEAPEST PLACE in the city to buy your millinery, feathers, and ribbons. Hats trimmed while you wait. 184 and 186 State-st.

CARLSON & HULTGRAN, PATTERN AND model makers. Patterns of all kinds—machinery, architectural, and ornamental. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204-206 South Clinton-st.

DR. N. A. BURR—OFFICE IN THE DORE Block, northwest corner Madison and State-sts. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

EUROPE—A GENTLEMAN JUST RETURNing is willing to undertake commissions, etc., requiring discretion. Address C 27, Tribune office.

FREE FOR ALL THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in all parts of the city. Call at Room 3 Tribune Building. Boarding Directory and Room Renting.

FASHIONS—MADAME J. DE LOUTONNAY, modiste, has an invoice of exquisite new designs just received from Paris, at her parlors, 217 North State-st. Call and see them.

GRANITE PAVING SUPPLIED IN ANY amount. Correspondence solicited. A. G. SENEY, Sioux Fall, Dak.; P. O. Box 19.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 663 West Monroe-st.

LEARN PUNCTUATION—25 CENTS FOR "Suggestions" to Hall Typewriter Agency, 46 Madison-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—A LADY of good standing would take charge of a motherless or orphaned girl. She can offer a charming home, unexceptionable social surroundings, and the intellectual supervision necessary to a thorough education. Address EDUCATION, P.-O. Box 673, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A ROOMmate in a pleasant house on the North Side. Call this evening at 223 Ontario-st.

WANTED—TYPEWRITING MACHINE IN perfect order; cheap for cash. Address D 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND copper soda fountains at 73 and 74 Wabash-av. LORD, OWEN & CO.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $32. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSEY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE JACKSON MYSTERY.

Joseph Allen, Accused of the Murder of Jacob D. Crouch, Discharged from Custody.

Judd Crouch and Three of the Holcomb Family Among the Witnesses—Popular Satisfaction.

JACKSON, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—The examination of Joseph Allen, who is here on the charge of being the murderer of Jacob D. Crouch, was taken up again this morning.

Gilbert Wilson testified that he went with Holcomb and Gunn to find the papers; that it was dark and Holcomb kicked a rotten stump and said it was an oak stump. The witness could not understand how he could tell.

R. D. Bryan said that James Price and Murray came to the locality and watched.

William Gunn, a detective, denied that he advised the putting up of papers or of putting them on to Harrington; thought Henry Holcomb was acting in good faith and told the truth about the papers, and still think so. It was not a concerted scheme to go to Hamilton and bulldoze Allen into substantiating Henry Holcomb.

Coroner Casey said he visited Sunday the spot where the can of papers was found; didn't think from the description he could find the spot either in the night or daytime; should judge the can was in the earth less than three weeks.

James White testified that he looked over papers with Holcomb; "do not recognize any of the papers presented here."

HENRY AND EDITH HOLCOMB.

Henry Holcomb, recalled: "Could not find the memorandum-book; Capt. Crouch may have it; don't know why a copy was made instead of presenting the original." The witness said it was his plan to have Allen watched in Jackson while he went and found the papers, and then have him arrested. "I suppose Allen told me where the papers were because he wanted a partner to assist in negotiating them. A burglary was planned." Witness wanted a third man, the object being to get Allen to work Harrington. "Nov. 21 slept at home in Eaton Rapids."

Edith Holcomb was shown papers, but could not recollect but one, which she thought she had seen before, but could not recollect where. There were some two-quart jars at her grandfather Crouch's and at her mother's house.

JUDD CROUCH AND DAN HOLCOMB.

Judd Crouch was sworn, and said he had no recollection of ever seeing any of the papers before except some letters, one in reference to Dayton's death. At the time of the murder Mrs. Holcomb had similar cans in the house; did not recognize any of the papers as being found in the house; didn't think they were forgeries; thought they belonged to his father; did not and does not think this was a put-up job on Allen.

Dan S. Holcomb said he knew nothing about the papers; did not recognize them; made no search for other papers and did not know if others were left there; did not know of the search for papers until they were found; knew they were working a man, but did not know his name; was just told of Allen's arrest after he was brought here; knew nothing of any plan to make the arrest secretly. "There were no papers in my house after my arrest that I know of. Henry Holcomb has had free access to my house and the Crouch house. The funds paid by Gunn came from the Crouch estate; never saw the box spoken of; made complaint against Julia Reese thinking she had knowledge of it, and have not changed my mind." Witness thought there was too much detective work; never knew that Harrington's whereabouts the night of the murders were established. "It is not true that this was a scheme to arrest Allen to stop his mouth as a witness."

Archibald Cowan, a conductor, was sworn, and said he saw Henry Holcomb on his train the night of the 11th of April, and that he told witness to look out for a man who had got away from them and they ought to have arrested him before he left Mason; said he knew where the papers were, and he wanted to head him off before 8 in the morning.

Albert Harrington, a son of C. D. Harrington, swore that his father slept with him at Olivet at Shride's Hotel the night of Nov. 21. He was positive of the date and could fix it by a post-office order he received that day. His father was there all day the 22d. He denied making a different statement to any one.

MRS. ANDERSON.

Mrs. Ellen Anderson testified to Allen telling her he was employed in the Crouch case to obtain the papers and place them in Harrington's cell. "He said 'Jones' had the papers and was to give them to him at Mason, and after they had been left at the jail they were to separate and meet in Canada. Allen said he would not do this but, would take the papers home to Canada and communicate with the prosecuting attorney; knew that Allen and 'Jones' were meeting together for some time before they went to Mason. Allen spoke about employing a young man who went to school with him there working at the Junction to go to Mason with him and identify the man who gave him the papers." Witness detailed a visit from a man named Gunn, and also "Jones" coming there several times since the arrest to make inquiry. The witness stated that Allen distinctly said "Jones" told him he had the papers taken from the Crouch house the night of the murder and had part of them buried at Mason ready to give to him. Witness knew Allen and had done his washing.

Mrs. Freer gave similar testimony, having, as she said, heard Allen make statements relative to the papers about as the last witness detailed.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Joseph Allen, the prisoner, then made his statement. He said he was accosted at the court-house by a gray-haired man, who asked if he was from Hanover, and treated. His name was Austin. Another man came to him, who gave his name as "Frank Jones." Witness said "Jones" gave a diagram of a plan for a burglary, said that was his business, and showed pictures of the two Shelby murderers, saying they were two of his best men, and that he wanted two to replace them, and suggested Harrington as the third man. Allen detailed their visit to the Mason jail, "Jones" being disguised. Allen asked which was Harrington, and "Jones" pointed him out. All they said was they were friends of his and going to help him out. Witness then described an alleged interview with "Jones," saying he had a diagram of two railroads and a tree, and said that was "our plant"; that on asking him what he meant he drew a revolver and pacified him. "He instructed me to get into Harrington's confidence and then take some papers and place them on him. He said he had been to the plant and got some of the papers, and had them at Mason buried. The 11th he gave me the papers; went to the jail and talked with the Sheriff as a blind, and then came out. Jones gave me $40 and I went to Hamilton and wrote to Mr. Hewlett." A letter was placed in evidence after being read. It contained inquiries about a reward for the papers and intimated that the writer knew where they were. He detailed his arrest and how they tried to make him talk. "In jail at Detroit 'Jones' said if I did not tell the story as he told me or squealed I was as good as a dead man. Never was armed, but 'Jones' carried two revolvers." Witness repeated what he told Bellamy, Stewart, Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. Freer as they testified. "Nov. 21 was at work in the puriffer works; slept that night with Robert Morehouse at Mrs. Laverty's; was sick next day." A man named Taylor took breakfast with him Nov. 22; never was arrested before; never was near the Crouch homestead; never was in the Wilson woods.

ALLEN DISCHARGED.

A letter was read from Morehouse, father of the young man with whom Allen slept Nov. 21, who scouted the idea of his son coming to testify, it being entirely unnecessary in so slim a case.

After the recess some additional testimony was offered as to Allen's whereabouts Nov. 21.

Mr. Wolcott demanded the discharge of the prisoner, which the court granted, whereupon the crowd broke into a boisterous cheer.

The Prosecuting Attorney recommended that the prisoner be discharged, and that the complainant be made to pay the costs of the case. This was applauded loudly, though the case from the first was regarded as groundless by nearly everybody.

[In his previous statement Allen said that on returning to Jackson under arrest he recognized Henry Holcomb as the man he had previously known as "Frank Jones."]

DROWNING OF A WOMAN AND CHILD.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—[Special.]—Sunday afternoon dredge No. 2, belonging to Pat Smith, in charge of Thomas Murphy, left for Black River in tow of the tugs Charles Henry and N. P. Sprague. When within a short distance of Black River the guide-chain attached to the crane broke, and the crane swung around, bearing one side down beneath the water, which rushed into the dredge, filling it, and in less than two minutes it sank. There were six men, Mrs. McDowell, employed as cook, and her 4-year-old daughter on board. The two latter were asleep, and must have gone down with the boat. The men were all saved. The dredge was valued at $14,000, and there was no insurance on it. Preparations are now being made to send up a wrecking tug to raise her.

HOW TO DRAIN SWAMPS.

Col. Fort's Successful Experiment in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—Recent experiments of Col. John P. Fort in Southwest Georgia in pond-draining promises a revolution in the malarial sections of the South, which embrace the richest part of the country and cover millions of acres. The great drawback of Florida, Louisiana, the rice sections of South Carolina, and Georgia has been the fact that white men could not live there on account of brackish drinking water and malaria inseparable from floods and swamps. Several years since Col. Fort, who owns much property of this description, conceived the idea of sinking artesian wells, holding that when a certain strata was reached pure water could be obtained in abundance. His efforts were crowned with such success that every town in Southern Georgia is sinking artesian wells. The water is perfectly clear, sweet, and pure as the best to be found in the highlands. This success led Col. Fort to try the experiment of draining stagnant ponds by running them off through subterranean passages that are known to exist at a distance of from seventy to 100 feet below the surface.

Col. Fort's experiment was made on his hickory level plantation, in Dougherty County, and the pond upon which he experimented is situated about 200 yards from his pioneer artesian well. The pond covered an area of about two acres, with a depth of ten feet in the centre. To drain it thoroughly an outlet must be made in the deepest part. To accomplish this Col. Fort bound four substantial pieces of timber together, floated them over the centre of the pond, and upon this foundation built his raft or pen, which sank as it was added to. When the raft had been built, the foundation resting on the bottom of the pond, the platform was placed across the top, and on this platform a derrick was set up. To this derrick the boring apparatus was attached. At first a pile-driver was used, but when the pipe had been driven down through the bottom of the pond to a depth of thirty feet it rested on the solid rock, and then the work of drilling and boring was begun. At a depth of fifty feet below the bottom of the pond the drill struck an opening, and at once the water commenced to sink with a roar through the big pipe, the top of which was only a few inches under water. The drill-pipe was drawn out, and the pond commenced to empty itself as fast as the orifice that the drill had made through the rocks would permit the water to flow. When the water in the pond was level with the top of the pipe a reamer was attached to the drill-pipe and sent down to open the way for the big pipe to be sunk deeper. In this way the pipe was sunk until a joint of two sections was almost level with the bottom of the pond, and there it was unjointed.

Col. Fort will have a square pit dug around the pipe, and the pipe will then be driven down to a level with the bottom of this pit. The top of the pipe will be covered with wire to keep trash out, and the pit will be filled with rocks, and thus the drain will be kept open. This strange scene of emptying the pond into subterranean channels has been witnessed by hundreds of people, who see in it the reclamation of the millions of acres of swamp lands in the South. Thus, within 200 feet of each other, were two pipes, that of the artesian well throwing up the purest of drinking water and that in the middle of the pond sucking stagnant water into the bowels of the earth and carrying it away. The experiment cost only $75, while there was gained from it over 2,000 tons of compost soil.

GEOLOGY OF FLORIDA.

How the Peninsula Was Upheaved from the Deep.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: The general shape of Florida has suggested the idea of a boot, the peninsula constituting the leg, with Cape Sable, its southernmost point, constituting the top of the leg.

The general causes which operate now have doubtless been in operation ever since there has been a sea. These causes send the surface current of the water from the equator northward, but diverging to the east. Had there been no obstruction the course of the sea current from the east of the coast of South America and north of the equator would have been through the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and on up the valley of the Mississippi into the North Polar Sea. But the rise of the Appalachian Mountains obstructed this course, and forced the current around the southern point of upheaval that reached the surface of the water. Possibly at that time the Gulf of Mexico extended far north of its present boundary, and the States lying north of the Gulf were all under water, and in that case Georgia was a peninsula, occupying a position similar to that of Florida at the present day. Now, granting that this upheaval that gave origin to the Appalachian Mountains shot out a spur from its southern extremity, and this spur, trending to the southeast, and we have all the conditions necessary to account for the origin of the peninsula of Florida, with all its phenomena. The heated and turbulent water from the shallow gulf, in its attempt to flow northward and eastward, would, by such obstruction, be turned further to the south. This would necessarily create an eddy just off the southern point of land. At such points, where the water from the eddy could find comparative rest, sand-bars would be formed. The sediment from the turbid gulf, and the salt and lime with which it is saturated, because of the rapid evaporation of a hot sun on the wide surface, in its shallow water would be precipitated in unusual quantities from the double cause of comparative rest in the eddies and contact with the colder waters of the Atlantic. South of each successive sandbar and deposit the current would be swifter. In such a swift current, saturated with lime and salt, the coral insect would delight to build. For the coral insect, like the speckled mountain trout, loves a rapid current; and an abundance of lime in the water furnishes material for rapid building.

And thus it has been going on for ages—sandbar and deposit, and coral-reef. And thus the building and extension of the peninsula continues to this day. The gradual upheaval of the land has lifted the northern and central portions of the peninsula far above the sea-level. This elevation will probably increase, and the Everglades become dry, even if not assisted by artificial means. The digging of wells, etc., has disclosed this great variety of formations throughout the State. It is not infrequent that as beautiful deposits of coral are disclosed high up in the peninsula and Northern Florida as are to be found on the reefs south of Cape Sable. Should these causes continue the deep channel of the Gulf Stream may be closed, Cuba annexed by natural causes, the Valley of the Mississippi be extended, and the Gulf of Mexico become a fertile plain.

DRISCOLL ON MACKIN.

CHICAGO, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your report of a political meeting in the Second Ward Saturday evening last you quote from a speech by Joseph C. Mackin, saying, among other things reflecting upon my character, that I "still owed McDonald two assessments when I was running for Town Clerk," and other insulting remarks, all of which is infamously false. In refutation, I refer to gentlemen of honor and integrity—viz.: Sinclair Sutherland, who was Chairman of the Campaign Committee in 1881, when I was nominated against my wishes, who will testify, with others of said committee, that all the candidates on the town ticket were exempt from assessment that year.

In 1882, when I was renominated against my most vigorous protestation, no assessment was requested of me, and I was informed today by Justice Prindiville and Mr. James C. Strain, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Campaign Committee, that Mr. McDonald nor any other person never paid them anything for me.

Among those who know me I believe my character for honesty and integrity is too well known to be injured by anything Joe Mackin can say, but for the benefit of those who do not I desire that you will please give space to the above, and kindly oblige

MARTIN A. DRISCOLL.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best of all Hair Dressings.

It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are the best.

THE COURTS.

A Question of Federal Jurisdiction Decided by Judge Blodgett.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, and Orders in the State and United States Courts.

A Question of Federal Jurisdiction.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the case of Lewis vs. Galloway, involving a question of Federal jurisdiction. The case was originally begun in the State Courts, and taken to the United States Circuit Court, and a motion to remand was made based on two grounds: First, that all the defendants were not citizens of different States; and, second, because the amount in controversy did not exceed the sum of $500. The suit was an action in trespass de bonis as portandis against three defendants, two of whom were citizens of Illinois and the third a citizen of Wisconsin. The plaintiff was also a resident of Illinois. After the resident defendants had been served, the plaintiff sued out an attachment writ against the non-resident, Philip, in the sum of $500. Philip appeared generally and filed a plea of general issue. In support of the motion to remand it was contended that, inasmuch as the attachment in aid was only for the sum of $500 and the recovery could not exceed that amount, the amount in controversy was limited by the action of the court in limiting the amount of the attachment writ.

The Judge said he did not concur in that view. There might be a trial against all the defendants, and a verdict and judgment up to the amount of the ad damnum, which was $1,000. It had been the settled law for a good many years that the jurisdiction of the Federal Court was determined by the amount of the ad damnum. When a party applied for an attachment writ it was the duty of the court granting it to determine the amount for which the writ should issue. A Judge in such a case only had an exparte case before him. The amount that might be recovered was not limited to the amount claimed in the attachment writ, but that limited the amount to be attached or secured by the attachment. The motion to remand on that ground would therefore be overruled.

The second point made was that all the defendants were not citizens of different States. The presumption was that the plaintiff would not have taken the trouble to bring the third defendant into court if the other two had been solvent. But whether that was so or not, there was a controversy between the plaintiff, a citizen of Illinois, and the defendant, a citizen of Wisconsin, so that the case was clearly removable. The motion to remand would therefore be overruled.

Items.

The grand jury in the United States District Court yesterday returned eighteen indictments and were discharged. The District-Attorney's office now being run by his assistant, Boals, who is by no means noted for his obliging disposition, none of the indictments could be seen at all, and it was announced that they would not be made public.

A suit was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court by Gideon A. Russell, a taxpayer in the Town of South Chicago, against James S. Tulley, the Town Treasurer, to recover $50,000. He charges that the Treasurer, by the connivance of the Board of Trustees, has issued town orders to the amount of $35,000 or $40,000, and the taxes of the present year are being anticipated. Some $10,000 or $15,000 had already been paid on the orders and the Treasury is now empty. The suit is brought for the benefit of the town to recover the money paid out.

A jury before Judge Smith is trying the case of Charles J. Johnson against F. F. Cole, John Murphy, and William Turner. Johnson wants $5,000 damages for being ejected from No. 66 Sherman street.

Charles Roberts and Ephraim Vogel were ordered by Judge Prendergast yesterday to show cause before him Thursday at 2 p. m. why they should not be attached for contempt. Vogel was recently a juror in the case of James R. Paul against Charles Leyenberger, which was decided in favor of the latter, plaintiff entering a motion for a new trial. Paul has filed an affidavit alleging that he had been approached by Roberts, a friend of Vogel, while the trial was in progress, and that Roberts wanted for a money consideration to "fix" the jury. The motion for a new trial, based on the affidavit mentioned, wil also be heard Thursday.

Jacob Williams, the scrap-iron buyer for A. Lieberman, who has been suing his employer and others for alleged assault and battery, was yesterday made defendant in two suits by his fellow employes, who claim $10,000 each. Clinton G. Meeker claims that he has been slandered and Martin Harrison charges that Williams has been guilty of malicious prosecution in suing him.

E. H. Baker filed a petition in the County Court yesterday to contest the seat of Patrick L. Touhy as Trustee for Rogers Park, in Evanston. Baker admits that Touhy received a majority of three votes, but claims that nine illegal votes were cast for the latter.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Schillinger vs. Hurlbut; court having considered, finds that deft. infringes compit. patent and decree.—112, Lewis vs. Chisholm; demr. of defts. to amd. bill sust.—10,254, Bromley vs. Lawrence; mo. of deft. Dickinson to assess das. sust. by him by injunction against him, sustained and damages assessed at $1,550.—617, Third National Bank vs. Foote; by stip. ref. to Bishop, Master to take proofs.—403, Blackman vs. Chandler; mo. of deft. to extend time to take testimony of L. M. Haner and Robert Weddele sust., and time to take testimony extd. thirty days.—411, Frazier vs. same; same order.—306, Clark vs. Brackett; dems. to bill ovid. without prejudice, time to ans. extd. to first Monday of June.—15, Macomb vs. Wait; cause set down for hearing on pleadings and proofs, compit. failing to appear, case heard, finding for deft., order that injunction be dissolved and bill dismissed c. c.—734, Griffin vs. Crary; decree as prepared to be entered.—189, Dwelle vs. Mears; exc. to Master's rept. heard and taken under advisement.—18,990, Chapple vs. Rickard; deft. Rickard ruled to appear, plead, etc., by first Monday in June, service to be made by 15th inst. on deft. and persons in possession.

Law orders—592, Lewis vs. Gallaway; mo. of plff. to remand ovld.—Holland vs. Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co.; lv. to file and dock et cause without prejudice to right of plff. to move to remand.—585, Crighton vs. Gilman; dis. p. c.—14,226, Howes vs. Cameron; mo. of Margaret Gilman to stay exc. sust. and exc. stayed until further order of court, plff. to file ans. to petition and affts. by May 26, and petitioner to file affts. by first Monday of June.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—919, United States vs. William Nitschke; lv. to file criminal information, plea of nolle contendere, fine $25 and costs, and judgt. —880, Same vs. Geo. W. Rumble; deft. and Chas. D. Bush recognize in $3,000 for app. of deft.—947, Same vs. John Conant; no indictment having been found compit. dis. and deft. discharged from custody.

Bankruptcy—1,976, In re State Ins. Co. pet. of J. A. Galloway, Receiver, dis. without prejudice.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,714—Samuel B. Walker vs. Northwestern Provision Company. Distress for rent, $342.85. E. B. Sherman, atty.

91,715—M. Felsenthal vs. Rollins E. Wilcox. Debt, $237.88, damages, $500. Moses & Newman, attys.

91,716—Christian Nickranz vs. Anna Nickranz. Bill for divorce for desertion. Arnold Tripp, solr.

91,717—John F. Williams vs. Thomas Carbine and Mary F. C. Bluhm. Bill to set aside tax-deeds. J. P. and T. R. Wilson, solrs.

91,718—Charles W. Lasher vs. S. P. Tufts. Case, $3,000. Leaming & Thompson, attys.

91,719—Bertha C. Thomas vs. Gilbert Thomas. Bill for divorce for adultery. Arnold Tripp, solr.

91,720—Joseph E. Hinds et al. vs. James Turner. Asst., $1,000. H. C. Bennett, atty.

94,921—H. C. Storey vs. James F. Latham. Confession of judgmt., $431. C. S. Thornton, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,251, Farwell vs. Hanchett; dis. n. c.—7,801, Davis vs. Considine; lv. to file additional pleas.—12,415, Skinner vs. Hutchinson; dis. n. c.—12,305, Wachsmuth vs. Liebig; ans. of garns. Ralph M. Leopold and F. W. Liebke to std. in case No. 91,231.

Judgment—12,691, Frank L. Johnston vs. Frederick W. Pullen; judgt. $668.75, no extn.—2,769, William H. Abel vs. Albert Carsby; judgmt., $365.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—McGraw vs. Wolfson; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—11,538, Hunter vs. Bk. of B. N. A.; dis. n. c. want pros.—11,574, Mates vs. S. E. & L. Assn.; same.—11,612, Oppenheimer vs. Wales; dis. p. c. and judgt.—11,640, Driver vs. Wheeler; same.—11,424, Strauss vs. Friedman; attcht. dis.—11,998, Parker vs. Gardner; deft. and judgt. of Apl. 15, 1884, set aside and lv. to pld. by May 6.—11,270, Wolf Mfg. Co. vs. Clow; dis. p. c. and judgt.—12,288, Pierce vs. Dinan; lv. to amd. papers by disch. as to Ed Murphy and mkg. J. E. Ellison and Thomas Hewitt pty. defts. —11,420, Pynchon vs. Morgan; rule on deft. to prod. books by May 12 or show cause.—11,526, Stoddard vs. Taylor; dmr. to narr. withdn.—12,072, Long vs. B. & O. Exp. Co.; dis. n. c.—11,364, Weber vs. McKenna; same.

Judgments—Albert Grube vs. N. K. Fairbank, William H. Barnett, Joseph Sears, Nelson Morris, and Fairbank Canning Company; judgt. on fdg., $300 and sat.—11,908, Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. W. D. Waples and C. E. Green; judgt. $1,984.63 and judgt. on ans. garns. Small & Lathrop $1,045.96 and sat.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—82,535, McDonald vs. Anderson; Master's rept. of sale and dist. fid. and confd.—532, Barnes vs. Cable; deft. of Barnes set aside and lv. to him to ans. instr.—550, Ferguson vs. Ferguson; pled. on cal.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,117, Gay vs. Gay; deft.—1,545, Wagner vs. Wagner; pled. on cal.—1,515, Wheeler vs. Hass; deft. all defts.—1,702, Latimer vs. Scott; deft., Isabella and James A. Scott, M. J. and Ella Dunne, and H. W. Keene set aside.—1,686, Phillips vs. Cook; ref. to Magruder.—1,652, Hruby vs. Greig; lv. to file amd. bill mkg. Vaclar Dusek pty. deft.—1,460, C. & C. D. Co. vs. Davis; dis. c. c.—1,143, Weidman vs. Weidman; rule on deft. to show cause.—1,424, Barrett vs. Chi. Lathe Co.; ord. recvr. to deliver propty.—1,143, Greig vs. Russell; dem. sustd., bill dis. c. c., and appld.—752, Snydacker vs. Gustafson; ord. to surrender poss. of prem. by May 11.

Decrees—1,749, Callow vs. Stephens; decree setting aside judgt.—1,540, Witherell vs. Cole; deft. Eleanor S. Cole and decree.—1,272, Royal Arcanum vs. Matteson; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,291—Charles M. Hardy vs. Mary R. Goodwin. Asst., $1,000. Charles M. Hardy, pro. se.

48,292—The McIntosh Galvanic & Faradic Battery Company vs. Lucius H. Jones. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

48,293—Gideon A. Russell, use of District No. 1 of Township 37, vs. James S. Tully, M. M. Gallistel, J. M. Matthews, James Couley, Martin Hausler, Terence O'Neil, and George B. Hannahs. Case, $50,000. Same atty.

48,294—Clinton G. Meeker vs. Jacob Williams. Case, $10,000. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

48,295—Harold M. Hansen vs. Even Nielsen. Appeal.

48,296—Martin Harrison vs. Jacob Williams. Case, $10,000. Gary, Cody & Gary, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—48,279—Edward de Anguera vs. Antonio de Anguera, Mary E. Anguera, Farlin L. and Elizabeth H. Ball. Bill to set aside certain deeds. J. H. Hood, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,775, Fox vs. Dickson; case reinstd. and contd.—6,416, Springer vs. Foster; suit dis. p. c. want narr.—4,951, Lynch vs. Fleming; contd.—6,623, Singer Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Cole; mo. to reinst. appl. sustd. and put on cal. as No. 245½. —5,871, Funderburgh vs. Gray; lv. to file addtl. counts to narr. and rule to pld. on or before case is reached for trial on cal.

Judgment—4,941, Meta Michan vs. Henry Sundmacher; judgt. $890 and appld.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—4,775, Rosenfeld vs. De Lanza; appl. dis. with proc.—4,758, Zoeller vs. Sauer; contd. on trial call.—4,774, Felix vs. Mann; same.—4,776, Knowles vs. McCleary; passed.

Judgment—4,296, Ludwig Tegtmeier vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; judgt. on fdg. $100 and sat.

JUDGE HAWES—Law order—4,692, Wolf vs. Styke; appr. of E. F. Comstock for sub. withd. and Moses Solomon sub.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,096, Athorn vs. Athorn; mo. to cont. mo. to dissolve ovld.—2,817, Keck vs. Keck; rule to show cause by Friday why attcht. shd. not issue for non-pyt. of aly.—2,719, Menke vs. Strouse; rule Mch. 19, '84, dischgd.—470, Sawyer vs. Harvey; time to file bond and cert. of ev. extd. 10 days.—2,774, Lewis vs. Edward; plea R. W. English sufficient, rule to reply in 10 days, deft. to serve copy rule.—2,314, Mengel vs. Mengel; dis. c. c., with lv. to reinst. any time in 3 mos.—3,054, Alexander vs. Alexander; rule to show cause extd. to tomorrow morning.—2,822, Lesher vs. Ingram; dmr. ovld. and 10 days to ans.—3,096, Athorn vs. Athorn; rule on complt. solr. to sub. copy of bill in place of orig. lost by tomorrow morning, and mo. to dissolve contd. to that time.—2,986, Wittleman vs. Wittleman; deft. to pay $20 for expenses and $5 per wk. aly., both pyts. today, and $50 solr. fees in 30 days.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—411, Scottish-American Mtg. Co. vs. Keeney; mo. by deft. to quash dep. ovld.—1,879, Farnsworth vs. Wait; Master's rept. fld. and confd. and ord. apptg. commrs.—2,355, Hunt vs. Pratt; dmrs. to bill sustd. and lv. to amd. by mkg. addtl. parties and addtl. allegations in one week.

Divorces—2,850, Simon N. Conquist vs. Sarah Conquist; decree of divorce for cruelty.—2,800, Paulina Wicks vs. J. E. S. Wicks; same, desertion.—2,818, Louisa Russell vs. Isaac Russell; same, cruelty.—2,988, Marion A. Clarke vs. Julius H. Clarke; same, drunkenness.—2,529, Karolina Groll vs. John Groll; same, cruelty.—2,994, Harriet Butler vs. John H. Butler; same, desertion.

County Court—New Suits.

4,809—E. A. Baker vs. Patrick L. Touhy. Petition to contest election for Trustee of Rogers Park. B. H. Vary, atty.

4,810—In re petition of A. A. Brittin, a dependent girl. W. Martin, atty.

4,811—C. H. Marshall & Co. vs. A. Goodwin. Confession of judgment, $153.35. J. C. Wallis, atty.

4,812—John E. Jenkins et al. vs. Frank O'Neill. Confession in forcible detainer of premises second store in north end of Commercial Block, Hyde Park. E. Haney, atty.

4,813—Alexander Steinfeld vs. Jacob Greenwood. Asst., $1,000. Clarence F. Dore, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PENDERGAST—Law orders—4,630, In re petn. of Town of North Chicago for construction of driveway; there being a probability of settlement, case stkn. from cal., with lv. to reinst. on mo.—4,449, In re vol. assgt. Alfred Benson; ord. Shff. pay Durand extn. of $3,193 and turn over remainder of proceeds of propty. to assg.—4,664, In re vol. assgt. of John L. Peck and Henry Bausher Jr.; final rept. apvd. and ord. for discharge of assg. nisi, 10 days.—4,607, In re vol. assgt. of John M. and Martha Graves; citn. vs. debtors ret. May 7 at 2 p. m.—4,587, Fitzgerald vs. Ryan; verdict set aside, new trial granted, and set for May 6.—4,303, Paul vs. Legenberger; mo. n. t. adjd. to Thursday, 2 p. m.

Judgment—4,452, James K. Murphy, assg. of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Co., vs. John P. Lenz; judgt. for plff., debt $84.61, das. $49.35.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. Josephine G. Taylor; will proven and letters to Isaac H. Taylor ind., bond in $25,000 apvd.

Guardianship—Est. Walter D. Clark et al., minors; letters to Samuel C. Raggio, bond $16,000 apvd.—Est. Loise Krall et al., minors; letters to Anthony Kosen, bond $1,200 apvd.

Administration—Est. James D. Lichtenberger; letters de bonis non to Noble D. Lichtenberger, bond $500 apvd.

Orders—Est. Mathias Karp, lunatic; lv. to lease ward's real est.—Est. William S. Johnston; lv. to file desp. clms. and lv. to extr. to sell same at private sale.—Est. Charles H. Nibbe; pf. heirsp.—Est. James Lawless; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd. and renunciation ent. of rec.—Est. Elizabeth Patrick; ord. admr. file final acct. by Sept. 1.—Est. John Hussey; pf. heirsh.—Est. A. Mabel Johnston et al., minors; ord. apvg. pty.-wall contract.—Est. John Hussey; hg. for ded. set for May 16.—Est. John Pulton; lv. to extrs. to expend $105 for monument.—Est. Carl Hecht; pf. heirsp.—Est. Frank Pelikan et al., minors; lv. to grdn. to inst. suit.—Est. John Lynch; pf. heirsp.; extr. ord. to settle final acct. in 10 days.—Est. Matej Sup.; extr. to settle acct. and present new bond in 10 days after service.—Est. Frank Wolska; lv. to extr. to settle clm. vs. Kelly, Rathburn & Co. for not less than $500 for alleged negligence in causing death.—Est. George Taylor; alias citn. vs. extr. ret. May 12.—Est. August Jadah; same —Est. John G. Elliott; same—Est. Caroline Weishaupt; same.—Est. Friederich Lorenz; same.—Est. Melinda Hamline; extr. ord. to settle final acct. by Sept. 1.—Est. Jacob Varney; admrs. ord. to settle final acct. in 10 days.—Est. John Rentz; same 30 days.—Est. Napoleon Cream; same extr. 30 days.—Est. Moses S. Judah; same extr. 30 days.—Est. Thomas Maddy; same admr. 10 days.—Est. Christoph Nortman; same one day.—Est. John Peterson; same admx. 30 days.—Est. Caroline Klein; same admr. 30 days.—Est. John Frenkas; same extr. one day.—Est. John Egan; same admr. 60 days.—Est. Frederick Keiser; same extrs. 30 days.—Est. Jordan H. Abbott; same admx. 60 days.—Est. Joseph E. Smith; same admrs. one day.—Est. David Milliman; same 30 days.—Est. Chas. W. Ricketson; clm. of John V. Le Mayne alld. for $2,853.71 and of George F. Harding for same amt.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—20, Joseph Lawler, larceny; struck off—422, John Lu Taylor, larceny; on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,065, Neal McKeague, murder; on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—302, Joseph Reynolds, robbery; sentenced on verdict to one year in the penitentiary.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—A set case.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 115 and 135 to 167, inclusive. No. 7,411, Hennessy vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call. Nos. 11,396, 11,424, 11,434, 11,446, and 11,456. No. 11,112, Johnson vs. Cole, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 27, 33, 31, 32, 34, and 35 on April calendar. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 5, 6, and 7. Sturges vs. Nix, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 209, 215½, 221, 225, 226, and 229. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,773, 4,784, 4,789, 4,748, and 4,810. No case on trial. Tomorrow there will be a preliminary call of 50 cases, calendar Nos. 101 to 150 inclusive.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,411, 3,500, 3,509, 3,548, and 3,577. No. 13, Jenkins vs. Pope, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. Motion for a receiver in No. 1,960, G over vs. Couch, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 37, 46, 47, and 18. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,656, 4,587, 4,630, and 4,614. No. 4,652, Wickert vs. Danton on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 728 and 801.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,065, Neal McKeague murder case on trial.

THE DYNAMITE QUESTION.

Views of Leading Irishmen—One Advocates Its Use and the Others Denounce It.

PARIS, April 20.—[Special to London *Times*.]—I have received the following further communication respecting Irishmen in Paris:

Among the well-known Irishmen resident in Paris there are four whose opinions on dynamite and kindred questions may at this moment be of interest to the public. These gentlemen are Mr. Patrick Casey, of the *Moniteur Universel*, who is an enthusiastic advocate of the dynamite policy, and recently delivered a violent dynamite speech at the Salle Levis; Mr. James Stephens, founder and organizer of the Irish Brotherhood; Mr. John O'Leary, formerly editor of the *Irish People*; and the Very Reverend Father Hogan, of the Roman Catholic College of St. Sulpice. Last evening I had a long conversation with Mr. Patrick Casey, the apostle of dynamite, who said:—

"If Ireland had an independent Parliament and a volunteer force, she would win her independence in ten years. But, inasmuch as I believe that no such measure can be secured to her by means of constitutional agitation, I have fallen back upon the idea of using the powers of science, even as far as dynamite. I also uphold the Invincibles. I hesitated formerly; but I accept them now. The Government deprives the Irishman of the use of arms; how, then, can he act? We can do nothing in the open field; we are, therefore, obliged to conspire."

"What is your opinion of Mr. Gladstone and his treatment of the Irish question?" "I think Mr. Gladstone can never satisfy the Irish people, except by giving them home rule. It is necessary to satisfy the whole nation; but he is quite unable to do that—he is not skillful enough to effect any vital change." "Do the dynamiters wish to take human life at all, or simply to create terror?" "They do not wish to kill one man, woman, or child of the English people. But, driven to bay, they were forced to stand on the defensive; and if they would succeed they must do as the French did when they wanted to overthrow the Empire. Eventually the Irish must do the same. But it will probably come to blowing up the passenger steamers belonging to the English Atlantic lines; and then the dynamiters will attack the merchantmen. At the present time a strict watch is kept over the public buildings in London. But by doing work on sea as well as on land the conspirators would ruin England's commerce. One man can go on board several steamers and leave a certain quantity of dynamite in each vessel without causing the slightest suspicion. Why, there is no difficulty in carrying dynamite at all," said Mr. Casey, with a satisfied chuckle; "a cake may be divided into four parts so small that they are very easily concealed. You don't say that they are going to examine every man who lands in England, and even if they did they would soon be tired if they found nothing for some time. Yes, dynamite is a terrible power," he continued reflectively; "one cake of it would blow this restaurant into the air."

I remarked that an Irishman landing in England was generally known by his appearance or accent. "But there are plenty of Englishmen ready to do the work who are not at all satisfied with the present state of affairs," was the answer. "As for detectives, they are simply boobies. I have the most supreme contempt for either English or French detectives. I have had them about my house, but I did not fear them."

Mr. James Stephens still adheres to the principles of the I. R. B. of 1865—that is to say, a determined struggle for Irish independence by means of an armed revolution. He condemns the "dynamiters," but at the same time understands why some of his fanatical countrymen are driven by despair to have recourse to such immoral means.

"The various dynamite factions in New York," said Mr. Stephens, "are inspired and directed either by fools or by miscreants. It is possible, and even probable, however, that many of these blusterers fancy they are serving the cause of Ireland. My conviction is that the bitterest English administration could not inflict more injury on our country and our cause than these men do." What will be the result of the dynamite policy if continued? "The certain death of revolutionary action in Ireland during the present generation, if not forever. With reference to the results of the dynamite policy as regards the Irish in England it will have the effect of securing perhaps their utter expulsion from the country, or they will be so socially ostracised that they will find it impossible to find employment anywhere. How many thousands of my countrymen were, for instance, made paupers by the Clerkenwell explosion?" Questioned as to the future, Mr. Stephens replied:

"If monarchy and aristocracy could be swept out of the United Kingdom the English, Scotch, and Irish might form a Federal Republic, with incalculable advantage to each of the three peoples. If England, however, were a Republic tomorrow I myself would not accept her laws for my own country unless the Irish Republic were equally free and independent." Mr. Stephens, in conclusion, does not consider what is called constitutional agitation an efficacious instrument for winning back Irish independence.

Mr. John O'Leary (who was interviewed somewhat against his will) said:

"I do not believe in the utility of trying to convince Englishmen by writing in the press, and I never write to correct any of the nonsense that appears in the newspapers. I do not believe any more in the dynamite theory, because it is criminal and it is not expedient. The only way to convince Englishmen would be to meet them out in the open field by force, or the fear of force. I believe in that kind of persuasion. We would have a chance in the event of a war with Russia, because Russia is the great enemy of England. If a war broke out and the Emperor wanted a foreign legion he could get one from among the Irish. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone, I think he is the man who wants to do good to Ireland, and I have a great respect for him. There is one thing I should like to say. Mr. Redmond says that the people of America are against dynamite and skirmishing, but I am sorry to say they are not against these things. The very class of people which in England, Scotland, and Ireland is opposed to such violent means is precisely the class which in America favors them. And then reasonable Irishmen do not believe in dynamiters and Invincibles."

I recently had a conversation with Father Hogan, Professor of Theology at the Catholic College of St. Sulpice. He is an Irishman who has lived long in France, but who, nevertheless, takes a great interest in all that concerns his fatherland. His remarks on the recent discoveries of infernal machines in London tend to show how the Roman Catholic Church regards the dynamite party. Father Hogan said he did not think that explosions could do any good to Ireland. The "dynamiters" were, first of all, committing crimes of a most heinous character, which were a peril to society at large; and, secondly, they were weaning away from the Irish cause the sympathy of many good, honest people who would support them if they attempted to gain their ends in another fashion. He knew many persons in France formerly very friendly to the Irish who had been terrified by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Again, he was quite satisfied—and he thought he knew Ireland pretty well—that that sort of action did not enjoy the sympathy of the Irish people, except of a few persons of the very lowest class. If the feelings of the bulk of the people at large were tested, he thought it would be found that there was not one in a hundred but would condemn such violent means. He would qualify the action of the "dynamiters" and Invincibles as his friend John George McCarthy qualified the French Revolutionaries in 1792—"It is morally a crime, politically a blunder, and socially a disaster." The "dynamiters" excited feelings of revulsion and horror. If they thought they could carry out their end by blowing up people there was no reason why they should murder them. There was an end to all moral order, and we fell back into a state of barbarism. If every man had a right to blow up every other man who did not agree with him there would be an end of everything. It would appear, however, that the men who caused explosions did not so much wish to destroy human beings as to excite alarm; for precautions seem to have been taken so that the explosions might occur when few persons were in the neighborhood, as in the recent case at the Local Government Board offices.

Father Hogan was of opinion, moreover, that the men who do the work are poor, and are probably well paid. It would be found that those who planned the explosions kept in safety themselves, while the poor tools suffered—just as in the disturbances at Anzin it was well known that the people who sustained the strikers did not take any active part in the riots. They traded on popular excitement. So, also, during the Commune, where he could always see that those who suffered were a lot of fools.

"What is the remedy for the Irish difficulty?" I asked.

"Well, it is very hard to say," replied Father Hogan. "I think that this notion of home rule has a very strong hold on the popular mind, and I question whether things will ever entirely settle down until it is carried. I think it will be carried in the course of time; everything points to that result. You see, first of all, this notion has never been positively objected to by the Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone himself has said on a variety of occasions that nothing engaged his attention more deeply. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, too, says that if the Irish people want home rule they have a perfect right to get it. If the Irish keep on urging their claims I am satisfied that in the course of time they will get home rule. They may not get it right off, but it will come by installments. In fact, Mr. Gladstone has already said that he would give the Irish people a great share of local government. He is prepared to give them County Boards. I think he will make a great change in the administration of justice, and now the Catholics are going to have the same rights as the Protestants. All this is coming because the Government has been shamed into it, and I think they will do justice to Ireland. I consider Mr. Gladstone is the man who most understands Ireland, and he is striving to do the best he can for the country. But though Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Trevelyan are well disposed towards us, if we do not keep wearying them Parliament will never do us justice. Another thing I am quite satisfied about is that if the measures recently adopted with regard to Ireland had been adopted some years ago Ireland would now be happy. If the Irish people only get fair play I am sure that in a few years Ireland will be one of the most prosperous countries in Europe."

As to the alleged improvidence of the Irish people, Father Hogan thought it arose in a great measure from their being obliged to live so long from hand to mouth. Like slaves not having rights, they did not value rights.

POISON OAK

Seems to yield every time to treatment with Swift's Specific.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with not a sign of that awful poison left. Yours truly, DAVID NESBITT.

POISON OAK.

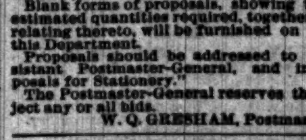
I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted in bathing when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have no return of it. JOSEPH BEASLEY, Columbus, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

30 DAYS' TRIAL



To young or old, rich or poor, both sexes—stop drugging, and cure yourself with DR. HORNE'S Electric Belt. Electricity is Life, and a lack of it is Disease and Death. Thousands testify to its priceless value. 30,000 cures reported in 1883. Whole family can wear same Belt. Cures without medicine Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart-Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes. Send for Pamphlet and terms. Dr. W. J. Horne, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago, Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer. Agents wanted.

WEST END HOTEL

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Cottages and Restaurant Open June 2. Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.

Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (125x50 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of HYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.

D. M. HILDRETH.

New York Office, 52 Broadway, Room 48.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the Post-Office Department for one year from July 1, 1884.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the use of first and second-class post-offices for one year from July 1, 1884.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this department.

Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1884.

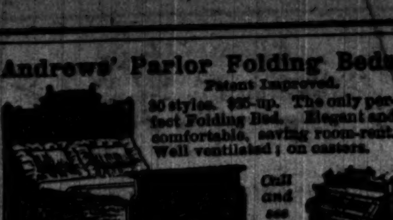
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds

Patent Improved.



50 styles. $25-up. The only perfect Folding Bed. Elegant and comfortable, saving room-rent. Well ventilated; on casters.

Call and see them.

Send for Catalogue.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE BALDWIN.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,

FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 18.

Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sail from New York every Saturday for

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Bolivia, May 10, 5 a. m. | Anchoria, May 24, 5 a. m.
Devonia, May 17, 10 a. m. | Circassia, May 31, 10 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Secondcabin, $40. Steerage, Outward, $18; Prepaid, $21.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.

From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.

CITY OF ROME......Sails May 17, June 14, July 12.
AUSTRAL......Sails May 31, June 28, July 26.

Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.

For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS.

"SCYTHIA," from N. Y......21 May, 25 June.
"GALLIA," from N. Y......28 May, 2 July.
"AURANIA," from N. Y......4 June, 9 July.
"BOTHNIA," from N. Y......11 June, 16 July.
"SERVIA," from N. Y......18 June, 23 July.

Also sailings from Boston every Saturday.

This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.

P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't, 121 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $150; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Western Agents.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.

Westphalia......April 26 | Moravia......May 10
Rhaetia......May 3 | Rugia......May 17
Wieland......May 8 | Hammonia......May 22

Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N. Y.

CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts., 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 30 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.

To and from all parts of Europe.

ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents, 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.

Steerage Tickets, either way, $21.00.

Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.

O. SVENSON, General Western Agent, 63 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GUION LINE.

ALASKA, ARIZONA, OREGON, WISCONSIN, WYOMING, NEVADA.

List of Sailings and Cabin Plans.

CRAMER & CO., General Western Agents, 57 Dearborn-st.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc., Fridays at 9 a. m.

Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	†10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	* 7:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 p m	* 6:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:00 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:20 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:20 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	* 9:40 p m
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§10:30 a m / §11:30 a m / § 9:00 p m	§ 9:45 a m / § 3:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:20 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	* 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:15 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, B'Balto, Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	† 5:05 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:55 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts. West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows: Central Standard Time.

Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:55 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address [illegible] Commercial Agent, or [illegible] WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, [illegible], Chicago.

VOLUME XLIV

BEE-

CARPET

Remember that the ... Carpets and ... condition, and our ...

The Lowest in th

LACE CURTA

Another lot of Nottingham ... at 65c per pair; ... $1.00.

500 pairs extra quality, ... worth $1.50.

Madras Curta

Latest designs in Black, ... at $4.50 per pair; wo

75 PAI

Antique Lace Cu

At $3 per pair; we

500 Patent Hartshorn Sp... Fixtures, 11-4 inche... 25c each; worth doub

IT PAYS TO TRADE A

BEE-

174 & 176 State

(Opposite Palmer House

LEADING

Millinery Establis

IN THE NORTHWE

REMEMB

Grand Parasol

THIS WE

Four different styles ... Parasols will be sold at ... their value.

GIBSO

PARISH

78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

ARE OFFERIN

UPHOLSTERY

CURTA

SILK & MOHAIR

A BEAUTIFUL LI

SILK VE

AND

TINSEL TAPE

BRASS AND

CURTAIN

AT VERY LOW

NEWSP

PRINT

FOLDING AND

CHICAGO NEWSPA

271 & 273 Fr

JENNIE

SEWING MA

CELLULOID COLLA